

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIII., No. 17. Whole No. 331.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1896.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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VOL. XIII., No. 17

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 331

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.  
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

**PRICE.**—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S speech in reply to the formal notification of his nomination for President, in Madison Square Garden, New York, August 12, presented, without oratorical display, an elaborate statement of the money question from the standpoint of free-silver advocates who dominated the Chicago convention. Disclaiming any intent to attack the rights of property, Mr. Bryan asserted the right of the people to criticize a reversal of previous decisions of the Supreme Court regarding an income-tax. He also defended the principle of an income-tax and the right of legislators to enact a law that should meet the requirements of the Constitution as it may be interpreted by that court in future.

Proceeding to the money question, he points out that no national party has opposed the principle of bimetalism, but that the free-coinage advocates in this campaign have the advantage of openly affirming specific legislation against the evils of a gold standard. "The gold standard," he said, "has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes and it can not stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue."

The test of honest money is held to be stability in purchasing power. Mr. Bryan said:

"It can not be successfully claimed that monometalism or bimetalism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometalism and bimetalism the Government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal-tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetalism is better than monometalism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1873, when

there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country; but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices, and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

"Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times."

Mr. Bryan upholds the financial policy of the Chicago platform in the belief that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number, and he replies in brief to a number of special appeals to classes made by his opponents. He believes that "a wise financial policy administered in behalf of the people would make the Government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic." Option by the debtor is essential to real bimetalism, in his view. In this connection he says:

"When the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law—provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetalism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal.

"The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the Government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by Congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin."

Insisting that the Democratic proposition is for a return to the financial policy "approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first President down to 1873," Mr. Bryan asserts that this nation is able to fix the price of silver in gold and stop the general decline of prices. To quote:

"There is an actual necessity for bimetalism as well as a theoretical defense of it. During the last twenty-three years legislation has been creating an additional demand for gold, and this law-created demand has resulted in increasing the purchasing power of each ounce of gold. The restoration of bimetalism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States. The silver dollar is now held up to

the gold dollar by legal-tender laws and not by redemption in gold, because the standard silver dollars are not now redeemable in gold either in law or by administrative policy.

"We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, not in defiance of them. The best-known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities, in that they are limited in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufactured products, etc., can be produced almost without limit, provided they can be sold at a price sufficient to stimulate production, but gold and silver are called precious metals because they are found, not produced. These metals have been the objects of anxious search as far back as history runs, yet, according to Mr. Harvey's calculation, all the gold coin of the world can be melted into a 22-foot cube and all the silver coin in the world into a 66-foot cube.

"Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the Government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply."

International bimetalists maintain that a concert of nations by establishing a mint price can regulate the price of bullion; the independent bimetalists, says Mr. Bryan, maintain that the United States can create a demand for silver, which, in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented to the mints:

"In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here. Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver can not come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We can not even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan, Mexico, and all the other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold-standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix.

"Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an over-production. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 per ounce, measured by gold."

We also quote the following important paragraphs from the speech:

"Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that, during the last five years, the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen more during the last five years than it ever fell in any previous five years in the history of the world, it is evident that the fall is not due to increased production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation and not to natural laws.

"Our opponents can not ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars. The American people now owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge.

"There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetalism will not only stop falling prices, but will—to some extent—restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, I reply that, in the balancing of equities, the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interests of either debtors or creditors, and the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the standard money of the world, and thus restore stability to prices.

"Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

"In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned it will be benefited. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give something in exchange for it."

The New York newspapers, which have been almost solidly opposing Bryan, with hardly an exception, characterize his speech as a flat failure. They deem it an anti-climax to the demonstrations in Chicago, Pittsburg, and other places where crowds grew enthusiastic over the candidate on his journey to New York from his home in Nebraska. It is declared that the New York crowd showed its disappointment by thinning out considerably during the reading of an argument over an hour and a half long. As for the argument itself they express the opinion that it is an old story based on false assumptions that will be completely riddled in the campaign. *The Times* (anti-Bryan Dem.) says: "Bryan is beaten" by this one speech. "He has come to the first great test of the campaign and he has wretchedly failed to meet it." *The Sun* says that Bryan's speech demonstrates that the free-silver agitation is a mere bubble: "Bryan himself has pricked it, and now we have only to wait to see it collapse for good and all." *The World* says:

"Let us all be thankful that the financial question has at last been finally settled. It is so easy that anybody might have done it. All that is needed is that the Government of the United States shall agree to pay \$1.29 to any one who will bring it 60 cents' worth of silver. If this is done our financial troubles will immediately disappear. Prices will advance. Wages will go up. Everybody will have plenty of money. We shall have at once the only perfect financial and monetary system known in history. The age of miracles is not past."

Of the Republican papers *The Press* asserts that it would have been better "had he played the open, not the veneered, demagog." *The Commercial Advertiser* says that if the people are prepared to support Mr. Bryan's free-coinage proposition they are equally prepared to legalize theft. "His whole argument must stand or



fall on this proposition—to raise the price of a commodity by law." *The Tribune* declares:

"There are submitted no proofs of assertions which have been a thousand times challenged; they are simply repeated as if they were axioms. To follow Mr. Bryan in detail through this maze of sophistry is quite unnecessary. For through it all there run certain palpably false assumptions, which entirely destroy the force of his reasoning.

"The first is that free coinage by the United States alone would raise the price of silver bullion throughout the world to \$1.29 in gold. Mr. Bryan offers not an item of evidence to sustain this assumption. The history of the world disproves it. But if it is true, it destroys absolutely all the force of three quarters of Mr. Bryan's speech, in which he attempts to show that various classes have been plundered by making gold too dear, and that a cheaper dollar, one of less purchasing power, is needed to restore the balance. The second assumption is that bimetallism is free coinage, whereas all practical men know that free coinage in this country alone is monometallism, for without agreement of other nations in fixing a ratio between silver and gold, it would simply demonetize gold in this country, fix a premium on it, and compel the redemption of all notes in silver only. Either Mr. Bryan is not ingenuous, or he is far more slow in mind than people think him, in carefully avoiding the long years of proof that no one nation can fix the ratio between the metals, or establish actual concurrent use of the two without cooperation of other countries."

*The Recorder* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"Frankly speaking, the speech of Bryan can not be regarded as calculated to weaken his campaign except with those who heard it, in spite of the indubitable chill that fell on the crowd. It is a good campaign document; tho if the people in Madison Square Garden had made up a national convention he would never have captured a nomination for President with such a performance. . . . New York has half a dozen men who have never been nominated for President who can give William Jennings Bryan points before an audience in any section, and discount him. Nevertheless, he has given Republican speakers some hard nuts to crack, as they will realize, when they read the speech in this morning's *Recorder*."

*The Journal* (Bryan Dem.) says that the address must have been very disappointing to Bryan's enemies whose organs had promised a "boy orator" to a New York audience:

"The essential qualities of Mr. Bryan's address were moderation of language and broad toleration. Standing in the center of a community which, through newspapers that profess—we believe without warrant—to express public sentiment, has termed him anarchist because he urges that the Government is even greater than the trusts; which has called him demagogue because he holds the rights of man higher than the rights of monopoly; which brands him repudiator because he asks that men shall not be forced to pay two dollars where they borrowed but one—standing in the center of this community he met epithets with calm argument, opposed logic to billingsgate. His bitterest opponents may search his address in vain for a phrase which in the remotest degree suggests the communism and anarchism of which they accuse him. They may sift it without finding a sentence which is merely oratorical, a phrase which is not part of the train of logic by which he has demonstrated the validity of his doctrine."

The majority of dailies in the Eastern cities take much the same view of the speech as the New York papers, altho it is to be noted that many of them urge that its effectiveness upon the reading public be not underestimated. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (anti-Bryan Dem.) says:

"Had the speech been a flash in the pan, it had perished in the making. Being an essay and not a speech at all, it will be widely read and it may subtly work far and ill. If the expectation of its first effect was much overrated, the estimate of what we may call its percolative effect should clearly not be underdrawn."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says:

"From the standpoint of this platform and the propositions it contains, his speech may be thought by some to be a fair and ingenious defense; but it is a defense. He disclaims that the pur-

pose of the platform, or of the party, or of himself, was or is intended to be 'a menace to private security and public safety,' or that they or he meditates 'an attack upon the rights of property' and are 'the foes both of social order and national honor,' and after making this disclaimer he proceeds by an argument alike sophistical and inconclusive to endeavor to show that he and his party and his platform really intended and intend no harm. He is begging the question all the way through some seven or eight newspaper columns."

**The Bible of the Campaign.**—"Mr. Bryan's address was made to the whole American people, and will to-day be read by millions between the two great oceans. It is a mighty argument, submitted to the conscience and intelligence of an aroused and patriotic people. It deals not at all in rhetoric or flowers of speech, but plainly and clearly discusses the great economic question before the people, which the candidate makes the one supreme issue of the battle, and does it modestly and with convincing logic, irresistible facts, and consummate mastery of the potential force of the English language. The Democratic candidate showed consummate political shrewdness in making this great speech within hearing of Wall Street, and the masterly arguments he submits show his faith in the intelligence of the people and their capacity and will to choose the right. It will be the text-book—the Bible, as it were—of this wonderful campaign. It has the inspiration of truth, is pervaded with love of liberty and faith in the magnificent destinies of the American people."—*The Post* (Bryan Dem.), *Pittsburg, Pa.*

**Able and Ingenious, but Based on False Assumption.**—"Mr. Bryan's speech] is a rather lengthy, but an able and ingenious statement of the theories and convictions embodied in the Chicago platform. The Democratic candidate defends the present program of his party with lawyer-like skill. His speech, addressed to an Eastern audience, is courteous in form and free from the denunciation which advocates of the new program commonly lavish upon the East. The argument, if the premises be conceded, is logical and forcible to a degree. It is easy, after reading his easy-flowing periods, to understand that Mr. Bryan might readily captivate and convince a non-critical audience. Everything is affirmed with the cheerful confidence of a man who is thoroughly convinced. The most doubtful propositions are clothed with an air of easy certitude that can not but impress. Theoretical conclusions which contravene all human experience are presented with as much bland assurance as the proposition that two and two make four. . . . If the evils he describes were due to the cause he assumes, his proposed remedy might be considered by the public with more indulgence. But the appreciation of gold is not the cause of the present depression in the United States, and the free coinage of silver at an arbitrary ratio would but intensify the evils it proposes to cure."—*The Sun* (Ind.), *Baltimore, Md.*

**A Serious Tactical Mistake.**—"As the embodiment of that spirit of unrest which for a variety of reasons has of late pervaded this country, Mr. Bryan seemed, up to Wednesday night, a man who could command a devoted as well as enthusiastic following from those dissatisfied with existing conditions, and this without regard to previous party affiliations. But now that, in probable response to political advice, he has changed his attitude, he must inevitably have chilled the enthusiasm that his nomination evoked. The brilliancy and fervor which were found in the Chicago convention speech, and which led so many unthinking men to promptly accept him as their leader, are replaced in this speech of acceptance by a cold statement of qualifications and conditions that will dampen the ardor of those whom his utterances had captivated. No doubt responsibility brings with it caution; but in Mr. Bryan's case this seems to have been arrived at too quickly for his political success."—*The Herald* (Anti-Bryan Ind.), *Boston.*

**Evil of Legislative Favoritism.**—"It would be impossible to call attention to all the striking points of this splendid address. It bristles with them. But we would mention one other—not on the money question, but portraying forcibly the evil of legislative favoritism which is so general a cause of complaint to the American people:

"Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing, and they believe that the law

should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime. They do not defend the occupation of the highwayman, who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai, and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law, as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty.

"It is not surprising that the recipients of such governmental favors denounce those who object to them as 'anarchists' and 'larcenists,' but here is the plain truth. 'Thou shalt not steal.' When that law is enforced in this country there will be no more legislative provision for taking money from the pockets of the many to donate it to the favored few. There will be no more governmental favors for the trusts and combines. The people have the right to demand that this day of righteous government be speedily advanced, and they can trust William J. Bryan to do all that lies in his power to advance it."—*The Sentinel (Bryan Dem.) Indianapolis*.

**A Colossal Blunder.**—"It was not a speech that should have been delivered under such circumstances to such an audience. It was too long, it was too academic, it was too metaphysical. As an essay, to be perused in the calm seclusion of the closet, with the aid of cooling breezes and of perfect bodily comfort, it is to be considered with respect. As a campaign harangue, addressed to twenty thousand fainting wretches tormented with intolerable heat and half asphyxiated by a fetid atmosphere, it was the most colossal blunder of the generation. . . . He missed the opportunity. Fifteen or twenty minutes of breezy, epigrammatic eloquence, a dozen graceful and effective gestures, and one eagle's flight of peroration would have transformed that dismal failure into an apotheosis. Mr. Bryan is a very attractive and a very forcible speaker. His speech at Pittsburg was as effective as it was admirable. He is a born orator, and he has the instinct of captivation. But the man does not live who can successfully conduct a dull reading in an oven, or fill people with gratitude by prolonging their tortures."—*The Post (Ind.), Washington*.

**War in the Enemy's Stronghold.**—"The ovation he received was deeply significant of that strong undercurrent of feeling and sentiment which is moving the country. New York has felt the pulsations of the silver movement within her own borders. Altho repressed by leaders of party and the giants of capital, this sentiment has been energetic and persistent of recent weeks. Last night it burst forth. They who had heard no voice save that of mammon exceeded all bounds in the noisy expression of their enthusiastic approval. Bryan has proved the wisdom of the course of carrying the war into the enemy's stronghold, and what occurred last night will be repeated many times before the campaign is over. 'The humblest citizen in all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause, is stronger than all the hosts of error that they can bring.'"—*The Constitution (Bryan Dem.), Atlanta*.

**Strong Presentation of the Silver Cause.**—"Unfriendly critics of Mr. Bryan began by calling him a boy orator. This morning they are displeased because he is not a boy orator. By their comment on his New York address they would seem to imply that his famous Chicago speech was standard. They condemn the former because it is not like the latter, and yet the latter has been the subject of their persistent ridicule. In reality the two speeches are not to be judged by the same rules. The outburst of eloquence at Chicago was intended to capture an impressionable convention, and it served its purpose. Judged by any other test it is immeasurably inferior to yesterday's address, which is the strongest presentation of the silver side of our great political controversy that has been made during the campaign. It goes far to justify the selection of Bryan as the leader of his party, and has imperatively demanded to dispel the very common notion that he was all sound and fury."—*The Journal (Ind. Rep.), Chicago*.

**Bryan's Ignorance.**—"But the great and all-important fact, of which we can say with confidence that Mr. Bryan is entirely ignorant, is the one that the metallic money in a country has only the most remote relation to the amount of money agencies in that

country that really perform all the functions of money. It never has entered into his brain that the business of a country is not done with its metallic money or its circulating currency notes, but with the checks of merchants and bankers. He has not the faintest realization, therefore, of the fact that when there are no disturbers of the public peace like the Chicago platform and its followers, the merchants and the bankers create all of what is money for the purpose of business that the condition of the country can possibly call for. This idea has never found any lodgment whatever in Mr. Bryan's mind, and yet it is the whole case."—*The Times (Dem.), Richmond, Va.*

"The speaker is quite sure that with free coinage silver bullion would advance to \$1.29 an ounce, precisely. It is not necessary to hold that silver will not advance at all in order to see how foolish is this doctrine of Mr. Bryan. It is quite possible that there would be a rise in the price of bullion. But no man can guess what that rise—admitting that there will be a rise—would be. Mr. Bryan simply holds that with free coinage the values of gold and silver would come together at our present legal ratio. There is no fact in our history which lends support to that theory. But if the silver dollar should thus appreciate, it is difficult to see how the farmer would find it easier to pay his debts."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis*.

"Its keynote, like that of all his utterances, is that he is the special knight of the great body of the people chosen to right the wrongs which all those who oppose him are anxious to inflict upon their fellows. With very many of his finest sentences as to what should be done for the people and what the latter's privileges should be, nobody will find any fault. Because he uttered them the unthinking will applaud him, but the wise will apply their test as to the real value of his devotion to the interests of the people when he proposes something tangible for their alleged benefit."—*The Times (Rep.), Pittsburg, Pa.*

"General in the field never conceived a master-stroke of policy more masterful, and captain never went into action with better equipment to execute the task. The oration was an argument for free silver. The orator has taken the leading place on the debate of the campaign, even tho he does not open again his own mouth. The speech will take its place as the foremost campaign document of the struggle. The whole ground is covered, and really covered. The candidate's grasp of the great situation is complete and Napoleonic. His speech is not only an oration, but like all great speeches, it is a text-book. 'It reads.'"—*The News (Bryan Ind.), Detroit, Mich.*

"Mr. Bryan's effort was worthy of the paid advocate of the silver trust. It was a deceitful plea to the people to injure themselves that Mr. Bryan's clients may prosper. There was not a workingman in his audience but would be injured by free silver; and doubtless many of them remembered that in Congress Mr. Bryan declaimed against high prices a couple of years ago, and



IS THE MAJOR IN?

—*The Examiner, San Francisco.*



demanding a reduction of prices of all necessities through tariff-smashing. Now he is demanding high prices in the interest of the silver trust. Nobody but a lawyer paid to plead a cause could make such an 'about face' in public."—*The Blade (Rep.)*, Toledo, Ohio.

"This is one of the facts to be kept steadily in mind—that back of this fluent young Nebraska attorney stand the Altgelds, Tillmans, Debsees, Coxseys, Waites, Lewellings, Pennoyers, all the motly host of Populism—all the forces that make for social turmoil and political revolution. If his words are mild and plausible, how about his affiliations and surroundings? A man is known, the old proverb tells us, by the company he keeps. A candidate for the Presidency is known by the supporters he attracts."—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

### ARE RAILROADS MAKING ANARCHISTS?

**A**N investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into charges of rate-cutting by Western railroads, at Chicago this month, brought to public attention some remarkable confessions of sharp practises by railroad systems. President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, gave the most startling testimony. He accused rival roads of instituting the investigation by the commission as a means of compelling him to live up to the terms of a pooling arrangement among all the roads belonging to the Western Traffic Association. He admitted that by means of a grain-buying company, organized by the railroad company, his road has been able to secure the largest share of the grain-carrying trade, and that he had refused to divide his surplus, over the share allotted by the pool managers, with the other roads. Addressing the attorneys of these roads at the investigation President Stickney is reported to have said:

"You charge the Kansas and Nebraska farmer 13 cents to haul his grain 200 miles. You charge the grain dealer six cents to haul that same grain twice as far to Chicago. I tell you it is that kind of business that is making anarchists west of the Missouri River. . . .

"Here is the trouble: I have been acquainted with this northwestern country for thirty-five years. In all that time there has never been a year that the corn crop was moved until after the corn was in the hands of the dealers who had the rate. Once the farmer is compelled to sell his grain, then you fellows cut the rate for the dealer. There is in Kansas this year 240,000,000 bushels of corn. Not over 25,000,000 bushels has been moved so far this year. The farmer, the small dealer, has not the rate. He is compelled to sell, and then you fellows make the rate for the purchasers, and the corn moves."

The railroads in the alleged pool number twenty-five, and several officials of different roads made admissions of rate-cutting. Altho the testimony taken can not be used in criminal prosecution of those who gave self-incriminatory evidence, under the law as recently interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Brown case, the newspapers are freely commenting upon it, pending official action concerning the pool and other abuses by the commission:

**Disrespect for Law.**—"The disclosures before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its session in Chicago last week do not indicate that the railroads have a high respect for law when compliance with it is not to their liking. President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western told how the Western railroads were in a pool in violation of law. Moreover, President Stickney declared that the commission itself, by the investigation then being conducted, was being used to force him to abide by the rules of an illegal pool. He said the pool had one rate for the farmer and another very much lower for the dealer. While giving this testimony concerning the roads which were trying to force him into a corner it was admitted that the Chicago Great Western itself was engaged in practises which were not warranted by its charter, and which the chairman of the commission felt called upon to condemn. The testimony brought out before the commission showed the existence of contempt for the interstate commerce law on the part of the railroads. The utter lack of conscience with which they proceed to violate the law would be amazing were not the American people used to such spectacles.

"Not very long ago the officials of these same railroads were free in their denunciations of the lawlessness of labor, and took offense when it was suggested that the railroads themselves did

not always set a good example of obedience to law. If railroads were less inclined to lawlessness they would get more sympathy than they do when they in turn are sufferers from lawless acts."—*The Record*, Chicago.

**Corporations Driven to Extremes.**—"The frequency with which reports of rate-cutting are published is calling new attention to the intense competition between railroads. The latest story of illegal or secret cutting is that which involves the Chicago and Great Western. That road, however, is not only charged with this offense, but stands under the imputation of having committed a prior misdemeanor which is of a graver character. Of course the great drift of the parallel lines in all parts of the country is toward a percentage agreement or 'pooling,' and this practise is alleged against the Great Western. But the other poolers are its rivals, the roads, in fact, which have brought against it the accusation of rate-cutting. Thus one evil is uncovered with the result of revealing a worse one. All this speaks better than columns of figures would speak of the extremes to which the corporations controlling our greatest industry are willing to go in order to hold their own. It is unfortunate that the prevailing depression offers them no great promise in the future, but it is fortunate that there is a national statute which prevents them from engaging in fatal contests for the privilege of wiping one another out of existence."—*The Journal*, Providence, R. I.

**The Commission's Opportunity.**—"Altho organized to enforce the provisions of a law that is based upon principles of equity that are eminently sound the Interstate Commerce Commission has done little to justify the railroads in taking it seriously. It must also be confessed that the public has grown into the habit of regarding the function of the commission as one of standing menace to the railroads rather than one of aggressive prosecution of offenders. The cause for this lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the commission to secure compliance with the law has been largely due to its inability to persuade or compel railway officials to testify against each other. That there has been rate-cutting by many Western roads there is no doubt, but the apprehension of those immediately responsible for it has been attended with insuperable difficulties. . . .

"The most important matter which the commission will have to consider, however, is the culpability of railroads which employ another corporation, created by itself, through which it buys grain and sells it and after paying the charges and expenses takes what is left of the earnings for its transportation charges. If this practise, as foreshadowed in Mr. Stickney's 'Iowa Development Company,' is to be countenanced, it will lead to a demoralization in the transportation business the evil effects of which can hardly be conjectured at this time. . . .

"If Mr. Stickney secures amnesty for himself by turning State's evidence there is no reason why those associated with him should escape. The commission is certainly possessed of new information as to the various schemes that have been adopted for clandestine rate-cutting. Upon the strength of these developments there is no reason why offenders should not be summarily punished. There is now an opportunity for the commission to vindicate itself and the law which brought it into being and maintains its existence."—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

**Discrimination by Elevator Charges.**—"The relation between the ownership and operation of these grain-handling plants must be better defined. When the time comes, as it will come, when railroad companies shall furnish these facilities to bulk grain-shippers free of charge at both the receiving and delivering stations, there will be little occasion to inquire into this question, but until that time, and so long as railroads have it in their power to practically cut the rate in favor of preferred shippers by the amount of handling, transfer, and storage charges, so long will there be danger of discrimination from this source. The question of discrimination by means of elevator charges is no new one. It was contemporaneous with the movement of bulk grain by rail and has continued with more or less virulence ever since. The foundation, and in some cases the entire superstructure, of many a fortune can be found in this practise, and, as already intimated, is likely to continue until put upon the same plane as other handling facilities."—*Railway Review*, Chicago.

**Government Ownership Less Anarchistic than Present Lawless Management.**—"That is to say [quoting President Stickney's testimony] the railroads beyond the Missouri River

make to the farmer for carrying his grain to the Missouri River dealer what rate they please. They make a mileage rate four times as high as is charged the dealer for moving the grain over the competitive distances between the Missouri River and Chicago. They play in with the dealers and against the farmers, and they further freeze out small shippers from the Missouri River by making secret rates in favor of the large ones. And that is the way the railroads have been going on these many years—building up the strong at the expense of the weak, and doing more than all other causes put together probably to promote concentration of great wealth in few hands. The interstate commerce law was passed to correct such abuses, and from fighting the law openly the roads went to violating it secretly. Every year we are told that they are coming more and more generally to obey the law, and every year brings such disclosures as are now being made at Chicago.

"Can anybody wonder at the growth of sentiment in the West in favor of government ownership of these common-carrier systems whose practises under private management make the term 'common' a travesty? Certainly may it be said that this Populist proposition is far from being as anarchistic as that of a continuation of private management within the limits of lawlessness which have been assumed."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

### POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

THE proper attitude for clergymen in a political campaign is being acrimoniously discussed by the secular press, in view of the widely reported utterances of several well-known representatives of the profession. The contrast between the positions taken by Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, resident at San Francisco, and Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, serves as the text of many press comments. The Bishop, according to the *New York Sun*, in addition to his own preaching against "anarchists" has declared his intention to urge upon the thousand preachers in the conferences over which he is to preside this year the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger to the country embodied in free coinage of silver. The cardinal, in a letter given to the press, diplomatically replies to a questioner, that on account of the diversity of opinion held on the subject of the currency by experts—men who have made it a life study—he would not venture to express an opinion.

**Distinct Proprieties of Discussion and Language.**—"The bishop [Newman] is right in claiming the privilege of taking an open part in political discussion, but wrong in limiting that privilege to times when, as now, the issues are only less important than in 1860. His error is not in taking part in discussion of the money question, but in using violent and uncharitable language in characterizing the views and motives of men as honest as himself. The time has passed for finding fault with any citizen for discussing public questions. The right of free speech for clergymen as well as laymen must not be curtailed; but when professed followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene speak on politics, the world has a right to expect words of wisdom, moderation, charity, and justice as well as boldness. Bishop Newman has brought reproach on the pulpit not by giving his views on the questions of the day, but by exhibiting an uncharitable spirit in speaking of others."—*The News (Ind.), Des Moines, Iowa.*

**A Lesson from Canada.**—"We do not want the fight for gold Burchardized by any indiscreet prelate. Such an act as Bishop Newman proposes would be the acme of stupidity and blundering. The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Quebec tried Bishop Newman's tactics in the recent Canadian parliamentary campaign, and with what woful results! The Catholic prelates 'advised' the Roman Catholic voters of Canada to prevent the election of the Liberal candidates; they deliberately thrust the great Roman Catholic Church with its immense ecclesiastical prestige and influence into the political combat. When the polls were closed it was found that even in Catholic Quebec the party that the Church had de-

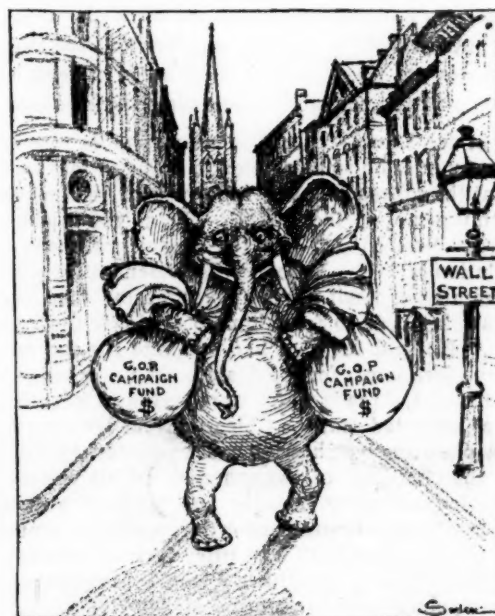
nounced had been overwhelmingly successful and that clericalism in politics had received a stinging rebuke.

"What happens to meddling clericalism in Canada is quite as likely to happen to meddling clericalism in the United States. This silver question is a matter for discussion, and if it is a matter for discussion it is a matter concerning which honest men may differ, and a political and economic question concerning which honest men may differ is not a question calling for the interference of the Church. Bishop Newman's thousand parsons can be better occupied than in turning their pulpits and altars into political stumps."—*The Republican (anti-Bryan Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

**Clerical Meddling.**—"The inclination of some ministers of the Gospel to constitute themselves a tribunal of last resort to pass upon the relative merits of the two opposing financial doctrines gives to the situation a very unpleasant aspect. If in addition to asserting their constitutional right to legislate for themselves the people have got to notify the clergy that as clergy they have no place in the country's political system, their task becomes doubly hard. It was supposed that the separation of the Church and State was a thing thoroughly established long ago. It is a significant fact that the clericals who are doing the meddling now belong, in many instances, to those churches which have been loudest in their demand for the separation of the Church and State, and who have been most strenuous in their disavowal of intention to interfere with the individual conscience. . . .

"But not to dwell upon the differences among churches, it remains to say that whatever be the ecclesiastical discipline men in the present day and age will take nothing from the pulpit but abstract morality. They will accept from the pulpit the general laws of right and wrong, but they reserve to themselves the right to apply those laws to the matters of every-day experience. If a member of Bishop Newman's church or of Cardinal Gibbons's church reaches the conclusion after such consideration as shall seem to him sufficient, that free coinage is not in conflict with the moral law, the cause is closed as far as that person is concerned. When it comes to applying the laws of morality to common experience, the highest earthly authority is of necessity the individual conscience. Does the individual choose to consult his pastor, as the individual often does, that does not alter the situation. The pastor in that event merely argues the matter before the man's conscience. He does not supersede or sit in the place of that conscience. Fact is fact, no matter who recognizes it and who does not. The attitude of no bishop or other ecclesiastical authority can alter it."—*The Tribune (Silver Rep.), Detroit, Mich.*

**The Pulpit's Duty.**—"It is not strange that the defenders of the program of robbery and repudiation adopted at Chicago are



THE ELEPHANT, AFTER INTERVIEWING THE BULLS AND BEARS, IMAGINES THAT HE IS A BIRD.

—*The News, New York.*



beginning to wince and writhe under the stinging rebukes of the Christian pulpit. The sudden outcry in the organs of Bryanism and confiscation against 'the clergy in politics' shows that the stalwart blows for truth and righteousness which have been delivered by such men as Bishop Newman, Cardinal Gibbons, and Dr. MacArthur have gone straight home to the mark. The supporters of dishonest money inaugurated the campaign against the credit and the institutions of the country by jubilantly acclaiming and repeating their candidate's blasphemous references to the cross and the crown of thorns which are inseparably associated in every Christian's mind with the redemption of mankind through the sublimest sacrifice in the history of the world. While millions of devout men and women are protesting indignantly against this revolting sacrilege, the Bryanite mouthpieces have suddenly discovered that the Christian Church is in danger of disgrace and degradation because her ministers are upholding the sanctity of that eternal Commandment which says, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"No intelligent and conscientious man will be deceived by this grotesque pretense. In an emergency like this sincere clergymen would be lacking in their duty if they did not lift up their voices in emphatic protest against the infamy of theft and the menace of anarchy which are embodied in the Chicago platform. . . . It is a struggle whose issues go down to the very roots of the life of this nation. It is a contest to maintain not only the honor of the American people as a whole, but to preserve the integrity of the obligations upon which the entire structure of civilization, of order, and of justice rests."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

**Room for Differences of Opinion.**—"If the issue of this campaign were one on which there was no room for honest differences of opinion; if all good citizens, all honest men, were on one side, and all the base, dishonest, disreputable elements of society on the other, it might be permissible for Bishop Newman to array his more than one thousand ministers on one side and set them to preaching politics from their more than one thousand pulpits. But that is not the situation. The line between free coinage and the St. Louis platform is not the line between honesty and rascality, between the sheep and the goats, or between patriots and traitors. Good men, honest, God-fearing, and law-abiding citizens are on both sides. Church interference in the discussion of a political and economic issue, as to which there are honest differences of opinion in every community, will be helpful to no good end."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Washington, D. C.

"If the clergy must enter politics and discuss the issues which are being agitated by newspapers and politicians they should first inform themselves sufficiently to be able to make their arguments in a logical manner. They should avoid vituperation and remember that abuse is not argument. Immoderate language used by a clergyman shows either a lack of education on economic subjects or a very unchristian spirit. It will have no effect on the people of this country, who have already grown to have little respect for anything emanating from the church that is not of a spiritual nature."—*The Gazette (Dem.)*, Little Rock, Ark.

#### A LEGAL VIEW OF PARTY CRITICISMS OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

IN the language of the resolutions passed by the Chicago convention, *The American Law Review* (St. Louis, August), while disclaiming entirely the purpose to touch upon party questions, sees no very grave attack on the Federal judiciary. We quote at some length the comment of this leading law journal:

"What is said about the decision in the income-tax case is certainly not more severe than what was said in some of the dissenting opinions in that case. It is safe to say that the Supreme Court of the United States will never draw down upon itself the animadversion of a political party as long as it confines itself to the office for which it was created—that of administering justice and deciding 'judiciary questions.' But whenever it interferes with the political departments of the Government, it is liable to meet with resistance, and it ought to meet with resistance. When, reversing two of its previous decisions, one of them rendered at a time when two judges sat in the court who had been members

of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, it decided, by a bare and shuffling majority, that Congress had no power to raise money by means of an income-tax without an utterly impracticable and unjust apportionment, it attempted to tie the hands of Congress in a manner which would be most disastrous in the event of a foreign war, blocking our ports and cutting off our customs revenue. Soon after this decision was rendered, a war with England was threatened over the Venezuelan question. If such a war had been flagrant at the time when the case came up for decision, it is safe to say that no such decision would have been rendered; or that, if it had been rendered, it would have been disregarded by the executive branch of the Government, and would have been derisively treated by the people, who would have denounced its authors as marplots and traitors. So much of the . . . resolutions as relate to what is called 'government by injunction' was evidently designed to catch a certain class of voters. A sweeping denunciation of Federal court injunctions in case of railway strikes can not be upheld on sound and debatable grounds. When Federal courts enjoin the employees of railroads from striking, singly or in a body, they are guilty of an oppressive exercise of their powers, because such an injunction creates a state of slavery. But when they enjoin a body of irresponsible strikers from interfering with the operations of a railway and from destroying railway property, they exercise their powers justly and conservatively, in cases where irreparable damage is threatened, and where the law affords no adequate remedy. The very fact that the state governments, through cowardice, imbecility, or criminality, are notoriously incompetent to protect such property, renders the exercise of the injunctive powers of the courts of the United States, in cases otherwise within their jurisdiction, imperative. Government by injunction is better than no government at all."

#### PINGREE POLITICS.

MAYOR H. S. PINGREE, of Detroit, far-famed for his successful potato-patch project for the unemployed, has been made the Republican nominee for governor of the State of Michigan. This nomination is deemed highly characteristic of chaotic conditions prevailing in politics. He has been several times mayor of Detroit in spite of the formidable opposition of corporation interests and, at first, of the entire local press. His second candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination has proved successful, against the opposition of the same class of interests and the state machine of the party under the leadership of United States Senators. The fact that the convention indorsed the St. Louis platform while Mr. Pingree is known as a silver man, seems to indicate that individuality will constitute a state platform to an unusual extent. His own announcement of a platform, given to the press, reads: "Protection for the American laborer; increased valuation of vacant land for taxation; no monopolies in public franchises; railroad property to be taxed as other property is taxed; equal rights to rich and poor; give the people what they want."

**A Campaign on State Issues.**—"The nomination of Mayor Pingree of Detroit by the Republican state convention, for governor of Michigan, must not be viewed as the capture of a sound-money camp by a silver Republican. Pingree was placed upon a sound-money platform, with an implied understanding among the delegates supporting him (a large proportion of whom were sound-money men), that the campaign, so far as he is concerned, is to be conducted on state and economical issues other than silver. Pingree has shown himself an able municipal reformer, always a friend of the people as against corporations, trusts, and monopolies of every description; and there was a general demand that the ability so conspicuously shown in the largest of the State's municipalities should be brought into the service of the State. The people 'love him for the enemies he has made,' not for his free-silver views. These latter nearly defeated his nomination, and he was nominated in spite of, not because of, them. The people who nominated him will vote for McKinley electors, for sound-money Congressmen, for state legislators who will choose a sound-money man for United States Senator. Were

matters of national import to be affected by Mr. Pingree's nomination for governor, that nomination would have been withheld. As matters now stand, his personal popularity has simply gained for him (if elected) a wider field for the exercise of his peculiar notions as an economic reformer."—*The Pioneer Press (Rep.)*, St. Paul, Minn.

**Chances of Republican Success Increased.**—"The platform adopted indorses the platform of the national convention, which declares for gold, while Mayor Pingree is generally considered a free-silver man. But that did not seem to make any trouble. The fact is, Pingree is a platform in himself. While mayor of Detroit he has made himself known to the whole country. His work in fighting corporations that hold special privileges, and in forcing street-railway companies to give their patrons cheaper fares, has made him popular with a large class of people in Detroit and has formed the basis of his strength throughout the State. The nomination of Pingree is likely to increase the chances of Republican success in Michigan, because he will draw to the ticket a large portion of the radical element that otherwise might drift over to the free-silver Democrats."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

**Apology for the St. Louis Platform.**—"The nomination of Pingree stands as the Republican Party's final apology for the St. Louis platform. That it is an apology; that the selection of the great foe of the elements which are behind the St. Louis platform is intended to assure the voters that the declaration for gold money is nothing but a jingle of words, is not to be doubted. After juggling with the terms of the St. Louis platform in the attempt to make it something more consonant with the sentiments of the people of Michigan, the convention chooses the candidate who, if his record means anything can no more give himself to gold than he can fly to the moon. . . . He will be opposed by a ticket and a platform free of the embarrassments that beset him, and clearly and unequivocally espousing the principles the espousal of which in the past has made him strong. That is a situation which will be simple or complex, according as he meets it squarely or with shuffling feet.

"The probability is that we have heard the last of 'sound' money in Michigan politics, at least for the present campaign. Pingree will rely upon his own personal managers, doubtless, and they will see to it that the St. Louis platform is submerged in the effluence of their man's personal record. That fact will have its effect upon the national ticket. It would not be surprising if a good many ballots which go for Pingree next November carry likewise a cross opposite the names of the electors for William J. Bryan."—*The Tribune (Silver Rep.)*, Detroit, Mich.

**Pingree as Mayor of Detroit.**—"When Mayor Pingree first entered public service the streets of this city were in a deplorable condition. To-day they are in better condition than the streets of any other city of the same size in the world. When he first became mayor the parks of the city were few and commonplace. To-day we have in Belle Isle Park the most beautiful public park in the world. When he first became mayor the water service was abominable. To-day it is as nearly perfect as human skill can make it. When he first became mayor the city was lighted at night under contract by private corporations. The expense was enormous and the service unsatisfactory. To-day the city is lighted most brilliantly every night when needed by an electric plant owned and operated by the city. The saving in cost is great. When he first became mayor the street-cars of this city were drawn slowly over rough and uneven tracks by horses and mules and the lowest fare was five cents. To-day the city is a net-work of electric street-railway lines, equipped with modern cars and a person may ride from one end of the city to the other, a distance of eleven miles, for three cents. . . .

"It would not be true to say that taxes have not been slightly increased; they have been. But for every dollar's increase we have something to show for it in our streets, parks, sewers, etc. For every dollar's increase in direct taxation we save two dollars in indirect taxation or in cost of street-railway transportation, water, gas, and light. The increase has not tended to drive manufacturers from town nor to deter manufacturers from coming here. On the contrary, none has deserted us, but many, notably among them being the Solvay Company, have come here.

"It is a fact that we have fewer unemployed workingmen, fewer unoccupied homes, fewer vacant stores, and fewer idle fac-

tories than any other city of like environment and population in this country, if not in the world. Perhaps our history would have been the same had some other man than Hazen S. Pingree held the office of mayor during the past six years, but it would be difficult to sustain that argument even with the most bitter personal and political enemy of his who has resided in Detroit for a period of twenty years."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit, Mich.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

### A CHARACTER SKETCH.

He drank, chewed an' smoked, an' wus likewise profane;  
He got angry on small provocation;  
So he give up the job of reformin' hisself,  
An' went in fur reformin' the nation.

—*The Star*, Washington.

Hey-diddle-diddle,  
The bicycle riddle,  
The strangest part of the deal;  
Just keep your accounts  
And add the amounts,  
The "sundries" cost more than the wheel.

—*The Tribune*, Chicago.

BAKED potatoes ought to be the symbol of a hot Pingree campaign.—*The Evening Post*, Chicago.

OLD Sol is a scorcher, but alas! there is no way of arresting him.—*The Recorder*, New York.

He is no longer the Boy Orator of the Platte, but the Boy Reader of Platinudes.—*The Tribune*, New York.

As Counsel Storow sees him, Lord Salisbury is either a fool or a politician.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

THE Chicago alderman who says that he refused a bribe is a disgrace to his profession.—*The Express*, Buffalo.

THE American people have often been accused of worshipping the Golden Calf. Can it be, however, that the majority of them are now in danger of falling down in adoration before the Silver Ass?—*The Record*, Philadelphia.

AT the close of his Administration Mr. Cleveland will be prepared to write a book on "Some Crises I have Fished Through."—*The Journal*, New York.

THERE is not a altogether unreasonable sentiment among some of the clergymen that they ought not to be debarred from having opinions as to the kind of money that goes into the contribution box.—*The Star*, Washington.

"WHENEVER during this campaign you see a man talking to another man, and the man who listens does not understand it, and the man who talks about it does not quite understand it, you will know that the question of the currency is being discussed."—*Thos. B. Reed*, of Maine.

"THEY do say 'twas Bryan's ability ter talk ez got 'im the nomination," said Farmer Cornlossel.

"Which goes ter show," his wife answered confidently, "thet sooner er later the women is boun' ter take hold an' run this country."—*The Times*, Washington, D. C.



—*The Call*, San Francisco.



## LETTERS AND ART.

## PRESENT CONDITIONS OF LITERARY PRODUCTION.

THE passing of Holmes, the last of the distinguished coterie of New England writers, and the absence, since Tennyson's death, of any commanding presence in the literary circles of England, have aroused considerable speculation on the future of English and American literature. One of the most thoughtful and discriminating articles that we have seen on the subject is that by Paul Shorey in the August *Atlantic*. It is not at all despondent in tone, tho the writer seems to admit that we yearn in vain for "that ineffable and indefinable something called genius." But there are compensations. If we have no genius we have at least a "superabundance of vigorous wholesome talent." Mr. Shorey proceeds:

"The reviewer of recent poetry accumulates on his desk in six months more good verse than you shall find in an average volume of Johnson's 'Poets.' Our newspapers and periodicals print every month enough 'crisp' prose to fill a wilderness of 'Tatlers,' 'Idlers,' 'Ramblers,' and 'Citizens of the World.' And granting a momentary and accidental dearth of commanding poetic genius, the outlook to-day is surely no rarer than it was after the death of Burns, in 1796, two years before the publication of 'Lyrical Ballads,' or in 1824, after the death of Keats, Shelley, and Byron, when Wordsworth's work was virtually finished and Tennyson's not yet begun, when Robert Montgomery and Felicia Hemans were the chief luminaries in the poetical firmament, and when Beddoes wrote that the disappearance of Shelley from the world 'seemed to have been followed by instant darkness and owl-season.'"

The writer speaks of the literary output of the century now closing in the following words:

"The century of literary production whose account is vaguely felt to be closed by the deaths of Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold in England, of Victor Hugo, Renan, and Taine in France, and of the last survivors of the New England poets and essayists in America, is one of the richest in the annals of mankind. Of the three ages that may be fairly compared with it, the Periclean, the Augustan, and the Elizabethan, it is distinctly inferior only to the first. What the literature of the nineteenth century lacks of classic symmetry and finish of form, or of Elizabethan imaginative vigor, is more than compensated by its superior range, originality, and subtlety of thought. We stand at the close of one of the most notable efflorescences of the human spirit. By what analogies shall we endeavor to estimate the probable duration of the period of lean years that may reasonably be expected to follow the fat? The intense vitality and the wide diffusion and inexhaustible resources of modern civilization forbid our thinking for a moment of a blight like that which befell Greek letters after Chæroneia, still less of that millennial medieval silence, broken at last by the voice of Dante, in which the chaotic elements of the modern world took shape. The genius of our race removes the fear of so complete an abdication of literature in favor of science and erudition as that which, in Germany, followed upon the brief reign of Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe; and the accelerated march of modern progress forbids our anticipating as long a period of stagnation as that which England required in Lowell's phrase, 'to secrete the materials for another great poet after Chaucer.' We ask rather, Is the present period of dulness merely a temporary lull, such as accident or the rhythmic law of growth imposes on every continuous development—a break comparable to that which, in the decade following 1825, appears to divide the age of Shelley, Keats, Byron, Scott, Wordsworth, Lamb, Hallam, Rogers, Moore, Bentham, and Hazlitt from that of Carlyle, Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Stuart Mill, Browning, Darwin, Spencer, Ruskin, and Arnold; or does it really mark the close of a secular era, and must we expect to wander for at least a generation in a wilderness of conflicting aims and tentative efforts before creative genius can find a new kingdom of thought and emotion to subdue and cultivate?"

The answer to this question, Mr. Shorey observes, depends upon the meaning of our terms. There are no signs of any decay of talent, and Kipling, Lang, Stevenson, Hardy, Howells, James, Meredith, Watson, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Pierre Loti, Melchior de Vogüé, Bourget, Le Maître, Brunetière, are endowed with as much native talent as those who dominated the literature of England and France from 1830 to 1870; tho whether they exert an equal influence over the thoughts of men is doubtful.

Two classes of present hindrances to the writing of books that will live are mentioned: "First, the temptation to intellectual dispersion and hasty, premature production; and second, the temporary exhaustion of available *motifs* in the higher fields of literature."

In the first class of hindrances Mr. Shorey includes the premature fuss made by the magazines over every new writer who displays talent and the pecuniary temptations to over-production that are placed in his way, and which are hostile to "the slow concentrated brooding necessary to the production of permanent world-books." But these effects are transient, and men of true inspiration will keep their souls alive and literature will readjust itself to the new conditions.

The second class of obstacles is more serious. Mr. Shorey fears that no changes that may reasonably be anticipated will supply fresh motives or forms to the literature of the next few decades. Something of this exhaustion has been felt at the close of every great creative age of literature. The Greek epic, the Greek tragedy, and Greek philosophy reached such a period of exhaustion of material. So, also, did the Italian poetry of the Renaissance, the Elizabethan drama, the French classic literature. In the case of philosophical literature, the writer sees no hope for some time to come for anything beyond elegant eclecticism and special monographs on questions of detail in psychology or the history of philosophy. But poetry has a better outlook. In its case the new inspiration may come from "the shock of a revolution in social and industrial conditions, or the revelation of a new world of thought." In fiction and the drama the writer recognizes the enthusiasm of the realists, and thinks that in them lies the most promise for the future of literature. Yet he objects to the exaltation of realism above all other forms of artistic endeavor as the final flower and consummation of literature.

Mr. Shorey, toward the conclusion, finds an encouraging factor in our educational advance. He says:

"There is another factor to be taken into the reckoning beside the temporary failure of inspiration for poetry and philosophy or the growing tyranny of the realist novel. I refer to the influence of our great universities in creating a criticism based on fuller knowledge, in diffusing a truer appreciation of the value of our heritage of three thousand years of European culture, and in establishing a rational adjustment of the claims upon our attention of the present and the past. The growth of graduate instruction in the United States during the last two decades is a phenomenon which can not be overlooked in any attempt to estimate the forces which are destined to shape the opinions and determine the spiritual life of the coming generation. Twenty years ago, when the Johns Hopkins University opened its doors, there was virtually no systematic non-professional teaching of graduates in this country. The fourth edition of the graduate students' manual, recently issued, contains a formidable list of advanced courses in seventeen great departments of human knowledge, offered by twenty-four colleges and universities. These institutions award annually more than two hundred fellowships of the value of five hundred dollars or more each, and an equal number of scholarships yielding an income of from one hundred to three hundred dollars. During the past year more than a thousand professors were wholly or partly engaged in giving non-professional graduate instruction to more than three thousand students. The enormous intellectual effort represented by these figures can not fail in the near future to affect powerfully both the producers and the readers and critics of literature."

## ARMENIA'S "COMPLAINT TO EUROPE."

NOTWITHSTANDING the obstacles interposed for centuries by the most despotic government on earth, Armenian literature has flourished so remarkably that many of the works have been translated and have attracted the attention of European literati. Armenian literature is old; its golden age was in the fifth century; but of late years, according to Emma Paddock Telford (*Godey's Magazine* for August), "the ancient writers have been studied and the vernacular literature has been purified and enriched both by original productions and translations."

A typical modern Armenian writer was Raphael Batgaman



RAPHAEL BATGAMAN.

(From *Godey's Magazine*, by permission).

(1830-1892), poet, novelist, and historian, an author of lofty sentiment and remarkably prolific. We quote from Miss Telford's article at this point:

"Denied the privilege of having his writings published in his own country, everything was printed in Moscow. For more than forty years he wrote on Armenian national affairs. His lyric poetry appealed to the hearts of student and peasant, and has been largely instrumental in sustaining the national sentiment.

"He often reproached the European powers for their indifference to the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks, enumerating the services his countrymen had rendered to the ancestors of the Europeans in the past when they defended the gates of Europe against the uncivilized hordes of Asia, and assisted the Crusaders in their warfare against Moslem fanaticism. The following lines, translated by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell from a long poem entitled, 'The Complaint to Europe,' were written many years ago, but are specially applicable to-day:

My hands, my feet, the chain of slavery ties;  
Yet Europe says, "Why do you not arise?  
Justice nor freedom shall your portion be:  
Bear to the end the doom of slavery!"

Six centuries, drop by drop, the tyrant drains  
The last remaining life-blood from our veins;  
Yet Europe says, "No strength, no power, have they,"  
And turns from us her scornful face away.

Have you forgotten, Europe, how the dart  
Of the fierce Persian pointed at your heart,  
Until, on that dread field of Avaryre,  
Armenian blood quenched his fanatic fire?

Have you forgot the fell and crushing blow  
Prepared for you by Islam long ago?  
We would not see your desolation then,  
Burning of cities, massacre of men.

Two hundred years Armenia, bathed in blood,  
Withstood that great invasion's mighty flood;

Europe was safe, our living wall behind,  
Until the enemy's huge strength declined.

Have you forgotten Europe, how of yore  
Your heroes in the desert hungered sore?  
What then could strength or force of arms avail,  
Had we not fed your hosts, with famine pale?

Ungrateful Europe, heed our woes, we pray;  
Remember poor Armenia to-day!

As we should expect, the general tone of Armenian poetry is very tender and sad. "Centuries of tyranny have affected the national disposition, and most of the poets look upon life through mournful, appealing eyes."

We close with a quotation regarding the music of this oppressed, but unconquered people:

"In music there is a wide field for the composer to revel in. Beautiful and novel as are the Armenian folk-songs, most of them are still unwritten. In no way has the suffering of this music-loving people found more complete expression than in their national melodies—lyric in form—where pathos predominates. Most of the songs deal with love of country, sighs for her unhappy lot, and prayers for deliverance from the oppressor. The music that accompanies these verses is beautiful and varied—usually running in the minor key, frequently containing a trill something like that found in the pure negro melodies of *ante-bellum* days, and closing in a very unique manner. Sometimes in the more patriotic songs the music swells and bursts into a spirited response quite military in style. A young Armenian girl, Lousaper S. Ayvazian, born in the little town of Germer, near Cæsarea, arranged many of these unwritten national airs, and composed a number of melodies that gave promise of future development."

**Nordau and Nietzsche.**—Nordau's "Paradoxes" and Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra" are reviewed together in *The Saturday Review* (London, July 25), and it is difficult to tell which of the two authors excites the heartier contempt of the critic. Here is the opening passage of the critique:

"It is rare that two such men as Nordau and Nietzsche have the luck to be so interesting as their circumstances make this pair. They are both essentially commonplace persons, or rather they polarize the commonplace. Nordau—to handle him with the familiar frankness of his own criticisms—is unimaginative, self-assertive, overbearing, profoundly convinced of his own extraordinary reasonableness—a type of man you may find fisting the table in the bar parlor of any English country public of a winter's evening; while Nietzsche is a non-Teutonic type, a flighty conceited creature, bitten by the Great Teacher mania, until at last he has actually attained the martyrdom of the madhouse. He is own brother indeed to Ola Hansson and to many another frantic street-corner preacher. Few things in seriously intended literature could be more—the only adjective is 'thick-headed'—than Nordau's 'criticism' of Rossetti's 'Blessed Damozel,' and few insaner than Zarathustra's roundelay in 'Thus Spake Zarathustra'—the kind of thing it is that comes floating over the Banstead walls to the casual pedestrian on the Downs. On the one hand, we have an exceptional mental dulness; on the other, an utter want of mental discipline, and the curious thing linking them is that their inspiration is the same. In Darwinism they live and move and have their being. All that is more than vague self-conceit and obstinate self-assertion—the common phenomena of the professed Great Teachers since the beginning of things—all that they have new, is the mental reaction to that great mass of knowledge concerning the place of life in the scheme of things, and concerning the processes of life, that has arisen during the last four decades. All educated people have reacted to that, and most of the half-educated; everybody, in fact, except the totally illiterate, and those whom scholastic and university pedants have, with infinite labor, rendered perfectly idea-proof. And here are no leaders, but excellent types, resonators picking out the extreme notes in the tumult accepted Darwinism arouses; Nordau the deep bray, Nietzsche the shrill shriek—both men undoubtedly honest in their contrasting ways."



## MANUSCRIPT OF "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

THE library of the late George W. Childs contains among its many other treasures the original MS. of Dickens's novel, "Our Mutual Friend." This, it is said, is the only MS. of any of Dickens's stories outside the South Kensington Museum. E. S. Williamson has been studying this MS., and gives in *Massey's Magazine* (August) the following description of it and of the author's methods as indicated by it:

"From this manuscript of Dickens it is clear that he first conceived a plan of his story, then thought it out carefully and fixed the plot firmly in his mind, together with the prominent traits of each character. This completed, he made his skeleton from which to work in the details. Then came the finished story. In the case of 'Our Mutual Friend,' he filled sixteen quarto pages with the skeleton, and even then seems to have left it unfinished. Here is how the skeleton notes begin:

## OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

## CHAPTER I.

*On the Lookout.*

Man in his boat, watching the tides. The Gaffer—Gaffer—Gaffer Hexam—Hexam. His daughter rowing—Jen. or Lizzie. Taking the body in tow. His dissipated partner, who has "robbed a live man." Riderhood—this fellow's name.

## CHAPTER II.

*The Man from Somewh*

The entirely new people—everything new—grandfather new if they had one. Dinner party—Twemlow, Podsnap, Lady Toppins, Alfred Lighthouse also Eugene Mortimer, languid, and tells of Harmon, the dust contractor.

"These notes continue throughout the skeleton, and in them can be traced suggestions of the story now so familiar to thousands of readers. The summary of the notes appears in this fashion:

## FOUR BOOKS.

- I.—The Cup and the Lip.
- II.—Birds of a Feather.
- III.—A Long Lane.
- IV.—A Turning.

"Throughout all the sixteen pages of notes appear such sentences as these: 'Work in the girl who was to have been married and made rich.' 'Don't make Podsnap too pronounced, but keep him within good bounds.' 'Remember the lane is to turn just here.' These notations are written in all sorts of shapes, sometimes across the page, sometimes diagonally, and often right through the other written words.

"The paper which Dickens used is light blue and heavy, and the ink is dark blue. He wrote a peculiar hand, the lines very close together; and the frequent marks of erasure and change prove that the inimitable literary style, which we so much admire, was not natural and spontaneous, but the result of hours of patient labor. At times whole lines are scored out, to be replaced by other selections of words, by different modes of expression, or to be dropped altogether. Sometimes the lines run downhill, as we say. Every inch of paper throughout the manuscript is covered, as tho paper were dear and scarce.

"The second volume has even a longer skeleton than the first, and there is an extra note to suggest that Mr. Boffin is to have a little more to say and do. Instead of a preface there is a post-script, which is remarkably free from changes."

**Portrait Sculpture in Marble.**—"In transferring the likeness of the plaster to the stone, much depends on the accuracy of those who rough-hew the bust—much more on the skill of him who carves, and not a little on the quality of the marble," says *Architecture and Building*, New York, July 18. "If the marble is something dull and opaque, close copyism will do, because the materials resemble each other; but if the marble is more transparent, a bolder mode of treatment is demanded—for the lucid beauty of the stone gives something of the effect of carving in crystal—the markings of thought and touches of sentiment are lost in light; deeper and grosser lines and touchings are necessary. Such must frequently be the difference of the marble from the model, but the difference between the model itself and the living original must be greater still. In all good busts the eyes are deeper sunk, the hollows on each side of the nostrils deeper and the corners of the mouth more strongly given than in life.

Nay, it is seldom, indeed, that the measurements of what would seem most important parts correspond with the flesh and blood. An artist who knows his profession never aggravates any of the deformities of nature—a wide mouth he never widens, a long nose he never lengthens, nor does he make a narrow forehead narrower. There are other differences yet. A swarthy face and dark eyes will, when copied in marble, differ in most material points from the same face if it had a fair complexion and light eyes. To get the full effect of the black eyelash and the dark eye, the sculptor must cut much more deeply into the stone than if he were seeking for the expression of the other. The contrast between the swarthy glance and the white material calls for deep shadows."

## POETS OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THEIR VERSE.

IT will surprise the average reader, even the person of literary tastes and attainments, to learn that some of the most beautiful and sympathetic interpretations of life in verse that have been made during recent years have come from the pens of the Latin-American poets, writers who are but little read or even known outside their own countries. The study of the literary productions of the southern half of our hemisphere, now limited to a few people, will, no doubt, soon be greatly enlarged, with new educational and commercial progress; but at present one reads almost with incredulity Hezekiah Butterworth's article on "The South American Poets," in *The Review of Reviews* (July).

Wishing to begin the study of Latin-American literature, Mr. Butterworth asked an Argentine writer, a recognized authority on works of literature and art, what books he should read in order to become posted. The answer was: "There are many; you should read our poets first; I will send you to-morrow a list of the authors of books that I think you ought to study in order to become acquainted with the literary spirit of our republics."

The list, which Mr. Butterworth gives, contains the names of sixty-one authors, twenty of whom are poets, one of these, Carlos Guido y Spano, being distinguished as "poeta notable." Most of those mentioned in the list are Argentines.

The poet Edwin Arnold is reported as saying that the greatest development of the three Americas is likely to take place on the plains and tablelands of the Andes, and Benjamin Kidd, in "Social Evolution," holds a like view. Be that as it may, there is certainly, Mr. Butterworth thinks, a very promising school of poetry and metrical prose now beginning to flourish in "the purple republic." He gives special mention to Carlos Guido y Spano, "The Longfellow of Argentine;" Eduardo de la Barra, a Chilean poet; Domingo F. Sarmiento, author, educator, and statesman; Luis Dominquez, poet and statesman; Estevan Echeverria, Juan Godoy, Magdalena Guerres de Terjoda, all Argentines; Manual Acana, a Central American; and Gertrudes Gomes de Avellaneda, a poetess, Mexican by birth.

Don Juan Godoy is one of the greatest of the later South American poets. His sublime ode to the Cordilleras of the Andes will compare, in Mr. Butterworth's estimation, with Coleridge's famous "Hymn in the Valley of Chamouni." The circumstances attending the composition of this ode, and selections from it, in both Spanish and English, are given in the article. We quote:

"At Mendoza, San Martin organized his army for the liberation of Chile and Peru. The trans-Andine route starts from here, at first following the windings of the Mendoza River. The Cordillera here is thirteen thousand feet high, and over it looms the stupendous dome of Tupungato, in its winter of eternal silence, sheeted with spotless snow. Beyond it rises Aconcagua, higher than Mont Blanc would be were it to wear Mt. Washington for a hood—and whose base is lost in the mysteries of the ocean world. The sight of these peaks probably became a haunting vision to Godoy, and altho before such a theme language struggles for utterance, he produced a most sublime apostrophe, one that to

read is an eternal recollection. His thoughts in this ode can be produced, but the music of the poem can only be known through the Spanish tongue."

After quoting some of the original stanzas, Mr. Butterworth gives the following translations:

"Mighty Cordilleras,  
When comes the hour when thee I do not find,  
Majestic, grand, sublime,  
Grand when the sun's first ray  
Thy brow of snow reflects;  
Glorious, in space, when high ascends the sun;  
Magnificent, at last, when leaves the sun thy peaks,  
Gleaming in splendor o'er the crystal waves!"

"Some of the thoughts of this apostrophe, which is really an ode to liberty, have an awesome sublimity:

"The condor in his flight  
Leaves clouds behind him,  
And ascends the skies,  
But has never left  
The impress of his gory talons  
On thy crests of snow!"

Again:

"What were the Alps, the Caucasus  
The Pyrenees, the Atlas, and the Apennines  
If they were neighbors to thy front,  
O Chimborazo!

"Immense Cordilleras,  
Where the ice sheds not a rain-drop,  
In the blaze of day, but whose pedestal  
Uplifts a peak colossal, that appears  
The pillar of the firmament."

The only female poet who has attained wide celebrity in South America is Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, who, however, is a Cuban by birth. One of the first of her poems is a sonnet to Washington, which Mr. Butterworth rather stiffly, it must be confessed, translates as follows:

"The past could give no model of thy virtue,  
Nor history any copy; the centuries  
In their flight can not wither  
Thy immortal laurel.

"If with gashes of gore the native land  
Of the statue of Sena guard his memory,  
Thy glory that has never known a shadow  
Will live a pure and brilliant star.

"While Fame recounts the deeds  
Of the illustrious hero who broke the chains  
And tamed the neck of tyrants.

"America, rejoice, and lift thy front.  
For admires the world, and envies Rome  
The Cincinnatus, whom thy clime gave birth."

Most of the South American poets are errant minstrels like the troubadours of the days of chivalry. They are popularly known as *gouchors*:

"The bazars of the Argentine cities abound with the poems or love-songs of 'the Gouchors,' or the wandering minstrels of the pampas. These native singers improvised music to the guitar. There was much poetry in the gipsy life of these wanderers, a sense of the sublime and beautiful in nature and free existence, and their collected songs will one day have their picturesque suggestions for the artist. That the semi-barbarous Gouchors should produce poets is in itself an illustration of the universality of the divine gift, which the work of Echeverria has illustrated to the world."

Says Mr. Butterworth in closing:

"There is something pathetic in the songs of these errant Gouchors, whose homes were their saddles, and whose estancias were the plains. They recall the days of Gumez, and his free, wild horsemen, and the romances of a picturesque but tragic barbarism that is forever gone. The water-carrier listens at the veranda as he hears the guitar attuned to these themes as the North American lad would do at a tale of Marion's men. The patriots of the plains of the Silver-land who breathed liberty in the air is a theme that must ever haunt the growing republics of the sun.

"South America has glorious singers and songs, but the greater are to come. The countries of the South Temperate zone are

pulsing with literary activity and expectation, and Aconcagua is a new Parnassus, and is likely to be the last in the West.

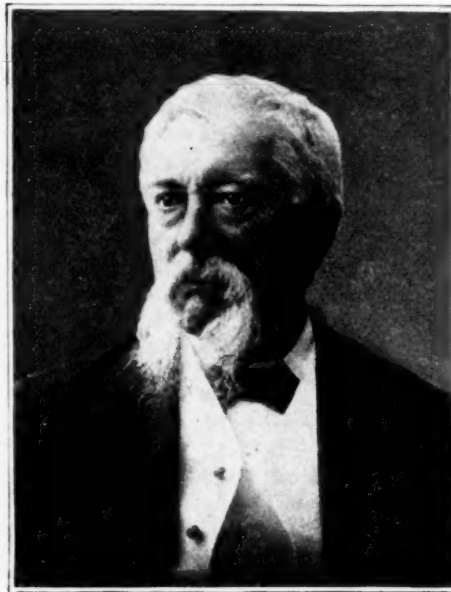
"Poets came in brotherhoods at the dawn of the new era, as prophetic heralds, and as inspired and inspiring leaders, and, again, in the decline of an epoch they appear as *raconteurs*. The poets of the dawn have already appeared in the ten republics of the Andes, and have sung the songs of liberty and love, of the wide pampas, the majestic rivers and groves, and the orchid-haunted plateaux. In the faded and gone Incarial days poets sprung into the life and inspirations of the golden temples of the Children of the Sun. There was the most poetic race of Indian civilizations. The land of poetry was there, and is there. The end of the long march of the Aryan people toward the West must come in Argentine, Chile, and Peru. The Italian emigration to this new Italy is one of art. The mixed race of Argentines, Chileans, Peruvians, Italians, English, French, and German is making a new nation, and beautiful Buenos Ayres and Santiago show what that nation will be. The development of the United States has been the wonder of the nineteenth century. The surprise and glory of the twentieth century is likely to be the achievement of the republics of the sun and of the Southern Cross, of which the poets are already singing and are more gloriously to sing in the supreme century before us."

### THE COMPOSER OF "KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN."

THE death was recently reported of Prof. Frederick Nicholls Crouch, composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen." Professor Crouch, however, takes the liberty of denying the reports, claims to be living still (in Baltimore), and in proof of the fact offers the following evidence in a letter to his nephew in Liverpool, which is dated June 20 and is printed in *The Westminster Gazette*:

"They have announced my death and burial so often that they will have to resort to an affidavit (25 cents) to make their swindle appear feasible even in sensational prints. When the old bard is really about to die he will write his own obituary. I went to hear my 'Green and Gold' played by a military orchestra yesterday, and I am to conduct the orchestra on Monday night and sing, at eighty-nine,

'Kathleen Mavourneen' in public. Proof positive this that your uncle lives. In mental spirits I am as bright as ever, but physically I am worn out. My two daughters appear in the same performance for the whole week. Life exists in the old dog yet. Have been writing day and night for a Miss Harper, who is preparing a book on the song-writers of the century, in which I figure conspicuously. Through all my sickness I have adhered to my practise of writing a specific article, music, prose, or poetry, every day, and perfecting the same. Amount of MSS. enormous."



FREDERICK NICHOLLS CROUCH.

THE family of the late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe request that any persons having letters of Mrs. Stowe will send them to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston, or to A. P. Watt, Esq., Hastings House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, with reference to their possible use in a "Life and Letters of Mrs. Stowe." These letters will be carefully returned to their owners after copies have been made of such as are found to be available.



## STUDY OF DICTIONARIES.

PROBABLY at no time heretofore has the popular interest in dictionaries, in this country at least, equaled that of to-day, excited by the vigor with which rival dictionaries have been pushed upon public attention. The interest thus excited is certainly a desirable one, and one to be encouraged, not repressed. William Matthews, LL.D., writes in *The Watchman* of the studious way in which noted men have made use of their lexicographies to enrich their vocabularies and to enlarge their power of discriminating expression. We quote from his article:

"One of the most profitable studies to a preacher, lawyer, orator, scholar, or author—indeed, to every man whose business it is to address his fellow men by tongue or pen, is that of the dictionary. Next to the study of the best authors, it is the surest way to obtain the mastery which professional men need, of the rich and copious vocabulary of the English tongue. Of this many of the greatest English speakers and writers have been fully conscious. Lord Chatham read Bailey's folio dictionary through twice, scrutinizing each word carefully, dwelling on its etymology and various meanings, and endeavoring to bring the whole range of the English language completely under his control. At one period of his life he used to have the dictionary read aloud to him once a year; and he was wont to complain that many noble words fell, from time to time, out of use. Daniel Webster was often seen absorbed in the same study. William Pinckney, the giant, in his day, of the American bar, and a powerful public speaker, studied the English language profoundly, in order to acquire copiousness, variety, and splendor of diction. He studied the dictionary page after page, content with nothing less than a mastery of the whole English language as a storehouse of expression, in its primitive and derivative stock.

"It is only by thus working in the mines of a language that one can fill his vocabulary with vivid, graphic, picturesque, and spirit-stirring words, so as to escape the necessity of a monotonous repetition of terms, or of using cheap and common ones, or, again, of using words with no subtle discrimination of their meanings. 'You don't want a diction gathered from the newspapers, caught from the air, common and unsuggestive,' said Rufus Choate to one of his law students, 'but you want one whose every word is freighted with suggestion and association, with beauty and power.' The leading languages of the world are full of such words 'opulent, microcosmic, in which histories are imaged, which record civilizations.'"

Emerson is quoted to the effect that the dictionary is full of suggestion, of the raw material of possible poems and histories, all that is wanted being "a little 'shuffling,' sorting, ligature, and cartilage." Dr. Matthews then continues:

"It is stated by a London journal that an eminent English man of letters goes so far as to affirm that there is no book like a dictionary when one is in want of new ideas. If he is stranded when preparing a speech, he turns over a page or two of a dictionary, and there finds ample material for the longest oration. Many poets have been profound students of the dictionary, in which they have sought for those magic words whose sound is an echo to the sense—vivid, sonorous, graphic words, which are like a picture to the eye, and music to the ear. Few poets have a greater mastery of the recondite riches of the English language than Browning. One reason of this is that when he chose literature as his calling he qualified himself first by reading and digesting the whole of Johnson's dictionary. Wordsworth, the magic of whose best verse is due to 'the fitting of aptest words to things,' and Tennyson, whose cunning, necromantic words have a spell in them for the memory and the imagination—whose verse gleams with those 'jewels, five words long,' or more,

"That on the stretched forefinger of all time,  
Sparkle forever,"—

both often consulted their dictionary. 'I never compose,' said the author of the 'Excursion,' 'without having one on hand to turn to when I want a word.' It is said of Theophile Gautier, whose language is remarkable for its copiousness and splendor, that he enriched his picturesque vocabulary from the most recondite sources, and that the dictionary was his favorite reading."

**A Great Polish Novelist.**—Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann finds in Henryk Sienkiewicz a novelist whose work ranks ahead of that of Tolstoi. In an article in *The Rosary Magazine* he says of this Polish writer:

"The average novel-reader in this country has not heard of him. I find that he has not yet won the American public. But he is sure to win it. His genius and faith destine him for universal immortality. If his novels are so fascinating in imperfect English and French translations, what must they be in the original Slavonic? If they can inspire so much enthusiasm in the hearts of those who are not Poles, what must they effect in the hearts of his patriotic countrymen? Take his 'By Fire and Sword,' for instance. It is an historical romance of Poland in the seventeenth century, showing the struggles of that kingdom against the revolted Cossacks under Hmelnitski on the north and the Tartars on the east. It is like, but superior to, Tolstoi's great work, 'Peace and War.' Sienkiewicz describes the condition of Poland, the dissensions of the nobility, the treason of some, and the self-sacrificing loyalty of others, the faith of the people, their love for the Catholic religion, their trust in God, their veneration of the Blessed Virgin, their poverty and their sufferings, caused by the fearful civil wars which rage among them and around them. The character of the Cossacks and Russians, of the Turks and Tartars, is graphically portrayed. He shows the hatred of the Russians for the Catholic religion, and the fearful brutality of the half-pagan Cossacks in the invasion of Polish territory. Portrayed by his powerful pen, we see the wild scenery of the Russian steppes, the swamps, and the forests, and the vast rivers in which the corpses of the slain are seen ceaselessly floating down to the sea. His language is strong; his metaphors original, striking. Every page bristles with Polish lances; and every lance is in the hand of a hero with a resonant name, spelled almost exclusively by consonants. It is Prince Jeremy, in the north, who spends a night prostrate on the floor of a church before a crucifix; brave Jeremy, fighting against the temptations of ambition, and by the grace of God conquering them and remaining true to the Commonwealth. It is Volodyovski, Stankievich, Skshetuski, Podlyasye Horotkyevich, Kmita Oskyerko, Kordetski, Charnyetski, and glorious old Pan Zagloba, and Podbipienta the Lithuanian, with the bodies of giants and the souls of heroes."

## NOTES.

THE statue of Edgar Allan Poe, which is to be set up in Bronx Park, New York, by the Shakespeare Society shows the poet seated in an arm-chair, in meditation, with a raven at his feet. The statue is of heroic size and will rest on a granite pedestal.

AN effort is being made to establish a new scholarship in Columbia University as a memorial to the late H. C. Bunner. To this end, Messrs. Lawrence Hutton and Paine and Prof. Brander Matthews call upon Mr. Bunner's friends to pledge a fund of \$1,000. The income will be awarded annually to the student who shall write the best essay on some theme connected with American literature.

It is announced by the Century Company that Dr. Weir Mitchell has been for years engaged on a novel "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," which will begin in the November *Century*, and which "will rank as one of the greatest of American novels." The scene is laid in Philadelphia before and during the Revolutionary War, and among the characters are Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Benedict Arnold, and Major André. The hero of the story serves on General Washington's staff.

ON July 15, in the churchyard of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London, was unveiled a monument to the memory of John Heminge and Henry Condell, two of the fellow players of Shakespeare, and the editors of the folio edition of his works published in 1623, or seven years after their author's death. *The Sun* points out the debt of gratitude owed to these publishers in that they "probably reserved from oblivion eighteen of Shakespeare's dramas, works of unequalled quality, which otherwise would have been lost."

A LETTER written by Robert Burns, and hitherto unpublished except in a local Scottish paper, is published in *The Athenaeum* (London). The poet wrote from Edinburgh, Aug. 14, 1787, to Archibald Lawrie, then studying for the Church. One passage of the letter runs as follows: "The clock is just striking one, two, three, four—twelve forenoon, and here I sit in the attic-story, alias the garret, with a friend on the right hand of my standish—a friend whose kindness I shall largely experience at the close of this line—there—thank you—a friend, my dear Mr. Lawrie, whose kindness often makes me blush. A friend who has more of the milk of human kindness than all the human race put together, and, what is highly to his honor, peculiarly a friend to the friendless, as often as they come in his way; in short, sir, he is without the least alloy a universal philanthropist, and his much beloved name is, a bottle of good old port!"

## SCIENCE.

## INTELLIGENCE OF THE LOWER ANIMALS.

IT is generally admitted nowadays that the higher animals possess intelligence; it is rare, for instance, to find a man who would maintain, as used to be maintained, that the dog or the horse is a mere automaton. But regarding the lower orders of the animal creation, insects for example, there is still much difference of opinion. In a letter to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 27) M. G. H. Monod relates some facts that lead him to believe that their mental equipment differs only in degree, not in kind, from that of their brethren higher in the scale of creation. Says M. Monod:

"M. Delbœuf has recently published a very interesting study of the psychology of lizards, a study that has led him to the conclusion that there exist among these creatures veritable 'sentiments that we find among all the superior animals: love, friendship, hate, anger, devotion, courage, defiance, jealousy, craft, fear, malice, and even pity.'

"These very interesting notes recall some observations that I made in 1893, not on a lizard, altho a lizard had something to do with them.

"One of our comrades had brought to the Marseilles Scientific School a lizard, an individual of the genus *Lacerta*, those great lizards that reach 30 or 40 cm. [12 or 15 inches] in length, colored with many brilliant hues and banded with blue, green, and gold, which are so abundant in the south of France.

"When the lizard was given to us, it had not eaten for several days. I thought that I would collect different insects for it to eat, especially some of the cockroaches so numerous in moist cellars and in kitchens.

"The lizard, as may be imagined, did not hesitate to accept this offering, and the terror of the cockroaches was great. They cast themselves, in their fright, in all directions in the glass case where the saurian was confined. And we could observe in the insects real sentiments—the sentiment of fear; that was not difficult to recognize; it is found also among all animals, and perhaps is often confused with the instinct of self-preservation; the sentiment of craft; also the sentiment of pity, as M. Delbœuf observed in the case of lizards, and as a consequence of this sentiment of pity, the sentiments of devotion and courage.

"This is how we were permitted to show the existence of these last sentiments:

"We had placed in the reptile's glass prison a porcelain cup full of water; we did not wish our guest to suffer from thirst. Now in their confused movements it happened several times that one of the cockroaches rested on the edge of the cup, and in his haste lost his balance. We saw him tumble into the water, almost always on his back.

"The poor insect then presented a lamentable spectacle; stretched out in the water on his back, terrified by the thought that the lizard was so near him, he waved his six legs in the air despairingly.

"This accident happened at least five or six times. And each time, without exception, some of the other cockroaches, interrupting their flight, went to the edge of the cup to aid their companion; forgetting their own danger they actually succeeded in saving him, aiding each other in reaching their unfortunate brother and always showing the same agitation.

"We tried the experiment several times and always observed the same facts.

"One day a fly fell into the water. Some cockroaches approached the cup, but at once went away, not caring to risk their lives for a stranger.

"Is it not truly remarkable to find such an unmistakable degree of thought in creatures so low in the animal scale?

"But have not facts just as conclusive been observed in other creatures of the same rank? The economy and the labor of the ant; the aid that ants of the same ant-hill give each other; the terrible combats that black ants wage with red ants; the incredible sagacity with which they make use of the sweet secretions of the plant-lice; in a word, all that Forel has told us of these wonderful insects. The respect of bees for their queen, the only

inactive one amid the laborious ardor of the hive. And, amid fishes, the wiliness of the *Lophius piscatorius* (the angler-fish), who buries himself, leaving only a long thin piece of skin which he agitates above him, at the extremity of his first dorsal fin, to attract the little fishes on which he preys. And do not many other facts also demonstrate to us that animals, even inferior ones, can reflect?

"We often hear it said that animals have neither sentiments nor thoughts. Some go so far as to say that even the dog acts only by instinct. Nevertheless, it is generally held that the superior animals possess intelligence.

"But if we accord thought to certain animals, how can we refuse it to others? Under the pretext that their organization is not so high? Their sensibility will then perhaps be more blunt, but it will none the less exist. The opponents of our theory generally take refuge behind their eternal, their only argument—instinct; the instinct of preservation, of the necessities of the organism, of maternal love, of jealousy, etc. We shall not strive to prove the contrary. We could cite many other examples; but have we not said enough already?

"I believe that we can boldly conclude that animals think and feel. When we can not see proof of this, it is our own power of observation that is at fault."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

THE process of making artificial silk, invented several years ago by a Frenchman named Chardonette, now seems likely to take its place as one of the regular industries of the world. The product has been made commercially in France since 1893 and the demand has increased so much of late that a new company has been formed to manufacture it in Manchester, England. The process has been described before in these columns, but we quote below some paragraphs from *The Engineering Magazine* that present it as it is now actually carried out on a commercial scale:

"The pulp [a syrupy solution of cellulose or woody fiber] thoroughly cleansed, and looking very much like thick gum, is put in cylinders, from which it is forced by pneumatic pressure into pipes passing into the spinning department. Here the machinery looks like that employed in Lancashire spinning-sheds, except that one of the pipes referred to runs along each set of machines. These pipes are supplied with small taps, fixed close together, and each tap has a glass tube, about the size of a gas-burner, at the extreme point of which is a minute aperture through which the filament passes. These glass tubes are known as glass silkworms.

"The effect of the pneumatic pressure in the cylinders referred to is to force the liquid matter not only along the iron tubes, but also, when the small taps are turned on, through each of the glass silkworms. It then appears as a scarcely perceptible globule. This a girl touches with her thumb, to which it adheres, and she draws out an almost invisible filament, which she passes through the guides and on to the bobbin. Then, one by one, she takes eight, ten, or twelve other such filaments, according to the thickness of the thread to be made, and passes them through the same guides and on to the same bobbin. This done, she presses them together with her thumb and forefinger, at a certain point between the glass silkworms and the guides. Not only do they adhere, but thenceforward the filaments will continue to meet and adhere at that point, however long the machinery may be kept running. In this way the whole frame will soon be set at work, the threads not breaking until the bobbin is full, when they break automatically, while they are all of a uniform thickness. The new product is said to take dye much more readily than the natural silk. The chief difference in appearance between the natural and the artificial silk is in the greater luster of the latter. *The Times* [London] says that the success secured by the new process in France is such that the introduction of the industry into Lancashire is expected to produce something like a revolution in trade, not only by bringing into existence a new occupation, but also by finding more work for weaving machinery in Manchester now only partially employed.

"An objection to the use of this material which was made at



the time the process was first announced was that it is much more inflammable than natural silk. However, it may be that this has been overcome."

### DECIMAL DIVISION OF TIME.

WHILE we and our English cousins are discussing the advisability of following in the wake of other civilized nations and adopting decimal systems of weights and measures, the French are talking of carrying decimal division into a realm from which it has thus far been excluded—that of time. One device for the decimal division of the day is given in the accompanying translation of an article from *La Nature* (Paris, August 1), signed J. de R. P. Says this writer:

"In a great number of calculations astronomers are obliged to use decimal parts of the day. So the immortal creators of the decimal metric system, who had studied all its details with great care, proposed about a century ago the use of decimal time, not

vided into one hundred equal parts called *cés* and into decimal subdivisions, *décicés*, *centicés*, *millicés*, etc."

In a footnote, the writer says of these new time units:—

"The *cé* is equal to 14 minutes 24 seconds, or almost a quarter of an hour. Remembering the following correspondences: midnight, 0 *cés*; 6 A.M., 25 *cés*; noon, 50 *cés*; 6 P.M., 75 *cés*, we can calculate any hour mentally and at once with sufficient exactness for practical life. Thus 29 *cés* is equivalent to 7 A.M. that is 6 A.M. plus 4 quarter-hours, 10.45 P.M. is midnight less 5 quarter-hours, or 100 less 5 *cés*, that is, 95 *cés*. With a little practise the change would be as easy as that of sous into centimes."

The description of the writer's decimal watches and of their use is given by him as follows:

"At the center (see Fig. 3) is an ordinary dial surrounded by a circle divided into 200 equal parts. Without, we see in large figures, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and on the inside 5. These indicate the five first tenths of the day, beginning at midnight, or, in other words, the morning. The other large figures on the inside are for the afternoon and evening. The nine little figures, 1 to 9, repeated five times between the larger divisions, indicate the hundredths of the day, or *cés*, equal nearly to quarter-hours. Each *cé* is itself divided into four equal parts, the first corresponding to 2½ *décicés*, the second to 5 *décicés*, the third to 7½ *décicés*.

"The use is as follows: we examine the little hour hand (previously properly adjusted) and read: 1st, the large figure at the left of the line, outside for morning and inside for evening; 2d, the small figure, also at the left. We have thus the number of *cés*. Finally, by observing the distance intercepted between the two little figures we have the *décicés* or thousandths of a day. The cut of the watch would give for 9:18 A.M. 38.8 *cés*. By means of this cut, or the watch itself, we can also solve the inverse problem; we place, in imagination, the hour hand at the desired position on the decimal scale and read approximately the corresponding sexagesimal hour, by examining over which divisions of the interior circle this hand passes. In fact, it advances one division each 12 minutes.

"Thus, 72.5 *cés* are equal to 5:25 P.M. Besides, we may actually turn the hands and place them in the desired position; then the hour may be read off with great precision. This dial may be put on any watch."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



FIG. 1.—Decimal Watch. FIG. 2.—Decimal Watch with Small Dial Dividing the Time into Ten Parts. FIG. 3.—Dial with Two Divisions for Comparing the Twelve Hours with the Ten Figures of the Decimal Division.

only for the sciences but also for civil usage. It is positively known that public decimal clocks were placed on the Tuileries at Paris and on the Capitol at Toulouse. Nevertheless, this logical reform did not succeed.

"The centesimal division of the quadrant of the circle into a hundred degrees, also instituted by the creators of the metric system, is used exclusively by the geographical service of the French army. This division, which is tending to spread more and more, lessens the length of calculations by about a third, and lowers the chances of error in the ratio of 4 to 1. These are very sensible advantages.

"To complete the work of the metric system, it only remains to apply the decimal system to time, as was formerly proposed. A member of the Toulouse Geographical Society, M. Rey Pailhade, has taken up the question, and has shown at several science congresses the advantages that science would gain from the use of the decimal system. At his proposal, the International Geographical Congress of London (1896) passed the following resolution: 'The Congress, recognizing the great advantages of the decimal system, invites geographical societies to study the application of the decimal system to the measurement of the time and of angles.'

"The author had sent to the London Exposition three models of decimal watches, divided according to his system, which is the following: the day, from one midnight to the following, is di-

### FIRES CAUSED BY ACIDS.

THE number of "mysterious fires" has materially decreased with our greater knowledge of the laws of chemistry, which enables us to avoid most of such fires and at least to understand the causes of such as do occur. We have learned, for instance, that oil-soaked cotton is a dangerous source of fires on account of the heat generated by the slow oxidation of the oil. Equally dangerous is the proximity of any strong acid to a combustible substance, on account of the rapid charring action of such acids. The danger of using combustible packing for acid-bottles is illustrated by a note in the *Revue Industrielle* (Paris), which we translate below:

"Nitric acid, when it comes in contact with easily inflammable substances, like hay, may cause a conflagration. It would, it is true, be hard to cite very many accidents of this sort, but the possibility of them is incontestable. Some years ago, the burning of a freight car at Baden was attributed to this cause, and Professor Haas has told us, first in 1881 and again in 1885, of the results of experiments carried out for the purpose of proving how hay soaked with nitric acid may take fire.

"We do not know in what substance acid bottles are packed in France for shipment to a distance, but M. Archbutt tells us that in England sawdust is largely employed without any anxiety about its combustibility. He wished, therefore, to investigate the effects of nitric acid on sawdust from different kinds of wood, before advising against their use.

"The experiments were made upon pitch pine, whitewood, common pine, oak, and elm, with acids of slight concentration, the density being between 1.35 and 1.40. The sawdusts were not

previously dried, but taken as they came from the saw. A wooden case 150 millimeters wide by 300 deep [6 by 12 inches] was placed inside another box 375 millimeters wide by 450 deep [15 by 17 inches], the space between being filled with sawdust. As to the sawdust to be experimented upon, a layer about 100 millimeters [4 inches] thick was first put in the bottom of the central box, and then the empty space between the sides of this box and a glass bottle 62 millimeters in diameter by 162 high [ $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 inches] was filled with it. This last having been lifted out, the acid was poured into its place, a movable cover was placed on the box, and the result was awaited. At the end of one or two minutes, red vapors were seen, and then smoke, more or less dense according to the nature of the wood, or water vapor; on raising the cover the sawdust was found glowing or carbonized and took fire when disturbed. As the experiments lasted only a few minutes, even with moistened sawdusts, there is no doubt that in the end these would have burned and set fire to the boxes. . . . It was observed that oak sawdust, fine and very wet, was made red-hot in eight minutes.

"It is, then, prudent to give up this mode of packing for dangerous acids, and M. Archbutt recommends the use of infusorial earth or some other absorbent silicious material. It remains to be found out whether the price would not be an obstacle and if, all things considered, it is not more economical to have an occasional fire from the use of sawdust or straw packing."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### SHOULD COLLEGE PROFESSORS TAKE OUT PATENTS?

A DISCUSSION of this question, which has been going on in the columns of *The Electrical Review*, reveals the fact that there is a wide diversity of opinion regarding the propriety and expediency of the patenting of discoveries by college professors. On the one hand it is urged that a professor, no less than any other man, should take the opportunity to secure for himself the fruits of any discovery that he may make; but, on the other, it is pointed out that a professor's business is properly confined to teaching and pure scientific research, and that when he begins to turn his attention to money-making his value as a teacher and investigator is apt to diminish. The question was raised in an editorial in *The Review*, in which occur the following paragraphs:

"The point has often been made that a man with a purely scientific mind, engaged in purely scientific work, should have no connection in any way with the commercial side of the field of science in which he is working. On the other hand, it would seem that such men have unusual opportunities and facilities for doing just the right sort of work to lead up to successful commercial inventions.

"The most notable example of this is the case of Lord Kelvin, whose fiftieth anniversary as a professor in the University of Glasgow is being celebrated. His commercial inventions are very numerous and many of them very profitable, notably his electrical measuring instruments and marine compass. Prof. Edwin J. Houston and Prof. Elihu Thomson acquired their early training in electrical work while engaged in scientific instruction. Their commercial inventions are well known, but neither is at present connected with any institution of learning."

The discussion was continued in subsequent issues of the same paper. Prof. Henry S. Carhart, of the University of Michigan, writes as follows, supporting the affirmative side of the question quite strongly:

"Teaching has become as much a profession as medicine or the law. The preparation required for an instructor in a modern university is varied and exacting. The returns for this arduous preparation and for the exacting work of a college professor are financially very much inferior to those received by a successful practitioner in either law or medicine. But no one, I think, would question the right of a physician or a lawyer to take out a patent on some new and useful device which he might invent. The only exception would be in the case of some instrument or appliance to be used in surgery or medical practise and by mem-

bers of the inventor's profession only. Professional etiquette might then dictate that the invention should be given to the profession.

"If the underpaid professor is ingenious enough to invent some useful appliance or method which has value for public uses it is very difficult to see why he should not derive whatever advantage he can gain by legal protection in the form of a patent. The probabilities are that he will spend his money in securing the patent and get no return; but if he should chance to sell his invention for a comfortable sum, he certainly has the right to do so without losing professional dignity or incurring the charge of too great a desire for 'filthy lucre.'"

In the same issue a correspondent, who signs himself "Electricus," tells the following anecdote of an eminent scientific man, as illustrative of what he, at least, thought of leaving science for money-making:

"I am reminded of an anecdote of a prominent man of science, whose devotion to what he considered his duty was of an unusually high order.

"The man was the late Professor Agassiz. He was at one time, just in the height of his fame and reputation, approached by the manager of a lecture bureau, who made him an unusually liberal offer to deliver a series of lectures. As the offer did not appear to arouse any enthusiasm in the scientist, the manager expatiated at some length on the financial advantages of the scheme, and finally increased the offer. Looking at him steadily Professor Agassiz said: 'My friend, I haven't time to make money.'"

A third correspondent asks the following thought-provoking queries:

"Did Faraday, Henry, Herz, Helmholtz, or Röntgen ever take out a patent for any discoveries they made in the course of their scientific work? . . .

"I have not heard that Lord Rayleigh has patented his method of obtaining argon, nor that Professor Dewar has patented his process of liquefying gases."

**Diamonds as a Waste Product.**—"That the manufacture of hard steels may be attended with a by-product in the shape of diamonds," says *Industries and Iron* (July 31), "is a consideration which has not yet been reduced to any practical element, and one that may cause some surprise. Yet, strictly speaking, the statement is true. Several years ago M. Moissan proved that when iron was saturated with carbon at a temperature of 3,000 C., and afterward cooled under heavy pressure, a portion of the carbon separated out in the form of minute crystals, which were found to be true diamonds. In the *Comptes Rendus* it is stated that it occurred to M. Rossel that the conditions under which very hard steels are now made should result in the formation of diamonds. He examined a large number of steels now made, and found that his theory was supplemented by fact. The diamonds are obtained by dissolving the metal, and then submitting the residue to the influence of concentrated nitric acid, fused potassium chlorate, hydrofluoric and sulfuric acids respectively. The diamonds obtained are almost microscopic in their dimensions, it is true, but they present all the physical and chemical properties which distinguish the true gem."

**Oiled Seeds.**—"It is well known that when seeds are deteriorated by age or careless treatment," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "they lose the shining look that is for the purchaser the sign of their good quality. So some unscrupulous dealers do not hesitate to soak them in some fatty material that renders them more brilliant. This practise is deplorable, for it not only hides their bad quality, but even increases it. It appears, in fact, from experiments made by Professor Czérér, that the oiling of seeds has the effect of killing the weak ones and of retarding by about seventy-seven hours the germination of the good seeds. The oiled seeds spoil rapidly. Settegast has indicated a simple process for discovering this fraud. Place the suspected seeds in alcohol, and heat them. After cooling, the alcohol in which the oiled seeds have been soaked will be turbid."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



### PROPER TIME OF MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE following paragraphs are extracted from one of a series of articles on "Diet for Schoolboys" now appearing in *The Hospital*. The extracts bear especially on the hours of eating and the necessity of lunches or "bites" taken between the regular meals. The author's advice will be particularly agreeable to those children that crave food between meals and can get it only by surreptitious raids on the pantry, or by buying cake secretly from a confectioner's. Says the author of the article referred to:

"If we allow six hours before a full meal leaves the stomach, and two hours for a light one, we find considerable difficulty in arranging the hours so that there may be a continuous supply of nutrient material in the duodenum during the waking hours, and during these only; but in children the process is more rapid, so that four hours should be about the maximum interval. Domestic reasons in this country [England] usually prevent breakfast being earlier than half-past eight, dinner comes at half-past one, and the lighter evening meal about six or seven for most children. Now these intervals are clearly too long.

"The agricultural laborer supplements them with three snacks or luncheons—in the early morning, at eleven, and four. Something of the same kind must be attempted for the schoolboy. Even if we take the view that an hour or two of rest is good for the stomach before meals, the schoolboy refuses to carry out our plan, and stops his gnawing appetite by indigestible delicacies. First, then, as to the time before breakfast when there is work to be done. Here there is general agreement that for all but the strongest boys some light refreshment is desirable, if for no other reason than that it prevents a large number of colds, and, indeed, infectious disorders, since every one is far more liable to these affections when the system is depressed. Milk, cocoa, or a biscuit will suffice, and care must be taken to see that the meal is not evaded by late risers and by those boys who fear the reproach of delicacy."

After a few words concerning the breakfast proper, the author goes on:

"The long interval till one or half-past one, when dinner can be looked for, must be abridged by a cup of milk, a bun, or a piece of bread and cheese toward noon. The main food supply must be given at breakfast and dinner, when the digestion is active and the body untired, so that food may be provided ready for the time of work and digested before sleep. At dinner the chief supply of meat has to be consumed, vegetables eaten, and a full meal taken by every boy in health. If any one fails in this the cause must be inquired into. Some, of course, are difficult to please on any diet, but most boys, if they can be kept from the pastry-shop till after meals, and have a fair variety of well-cooked food, are content."

Of the third principal meal the writer says:

"The evening meal need not include nitrogenous food, but may be made a substantial one if we give plenty of sugar in the form of jam, marmalade, and treacle, as well as butter and milk. If this is taken not later than six o'clock, the weaker boys will be better for milk or a bun before bedtime, but anything like a supper should be carefully avoided."

**High Factory Chimneys Unnecessary.**—"The notion that the greater the height of a chimney for a boiler plant the greater will be its draft-producing power is responsible for the existence of many chimneys of imposing size and, at the same time, unnecessary expense," says *Cassier's Magazine*, August. "A very tall chimney, well proportioned and gracefully outlined, may be a striking architectural adjunct to a factory, but it is also one that costs considerable money without doing any measurable amount of good. Where chimneys are intended to carry off noxious fumes from chemical works, there is, of course, some method in providing for unusual height, since the aim in such a case is to insure as complete as possible a diffusion of the vapors and prevent their mingling with the air of the lower strata; but

for boilers simply unusual height, as stated, is rarely based upon a good reason. As a matter of fact, the draft-producing capacities of chimneys having flues of the same size are in proportion to the square roots of their heights, so that if one were to have double the power, if it may be so called, of the other it would have to be four times as high, and not merely twice as high, as many would suppose. A height of 150 feet may be considered, on good authority, as the maximum necessary in any case for producing the requisite draft, provided, of course, that the area of the flue has been properly proportioned. This latter should be made to bear a pretty nearly direct ratio to the combined areas of the boiler flues connecting with it. A chimney much beyond 150 feet is generally suggestive of misspent money."

**Electricity in Dentistry.**—"Thus far," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "the operation of small motors used for driving grinding-wheels or disks, drills, etc., has been the chief function which electrical energy has found in the art of dentistry; but the operation of tools used for filling teeth is a recent innovation of great value. The process of filling may by this means be much shortened, thus lessening the discomfort of the patient, and the fatigue—often a more severe tax upon the dentist than upon the person undergoing the operation. *Electricity* describes and illustrates an ingenious, tho very simple, electric mallet for the consolidation of gold and other metallic fillings in excavated cavities. An electric hot-air syringe for drying out cavities, etc., is another ingenious device. In this instrument the air passing through a tube is heated by a small platinum electric coil, instead of a spirit-lamp as heretofore. The same paper also speaks of the use of small electric lamps used in connection with reflectors for examining the teeth and the mouth tissues; but this application is more fully dealt with in *The Electrical Review*, which also notes applications of perhaps still greater importance. In this connection, an address of C. H. Guy delivered at a recent meeting of the Central Dental Association at Newark, N. J., is referred to as broadly stating that, 'when anesthetics and other drugs are introduced into tissue and into dentine, their familiar topical effects may be vastly enhanced by the aid of electricity.' Broadly speaking, he said any drug that has been used previously without electricity within the mouth to produce a specific effect may now be used with tenfold its former power for good."

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"FOR a boil on the end of the nose, where an ordinary poultice would be of no avail," says *The Medical Times*, "Dr. Carl Seiler recommends a raw cranberry, crushed and laid over the part, and kept in place with a dab of stiff boiled starch. He finds it to relieve the excruciating pain in a short time, and cure the trouble in twenty-four hours."

SIR WILLIAM ROBERT GROVE, inventor of the Grove battery, died in London on August 2, at the age of 85. Besides his discoveries in electricity and optics, Sir William was well known for the fact that in a lecture delivered in 1842 on "The Progress of Physical Science since the Opening of the London Institution," he advanced the theory of the mutual convertibility of natural forces. This theory was developed in his essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," written the following year, which in 1874 reached a sixth edition.

"It is announced" says *Electricity*, "that 'a Frenchman has discovered a new use for electricity, and has invented an arrangement by which the cries of a baby are received in a microphone placed in a cradle over the infant's head, and by some intermediate mechanism not described start the current in a circuit containing an electric bell. The mother or nurse can thus be summoned from any distance.' What a deplorable spectacle it is to see a genius thus wasting his energies! What is wanted is not something that will enable us to hear the little cherub's cry at the distance of hundreds of miles, but rather some device that will enable the baby to cry in our own bedroom without disturbing our slumbers. The man who will invent such a device will find customers at once and in plenty, but that Frenchman has mistaken the demands of the times."

"SIGNOR PALMIERI, who for some years has been studying the earth currents at the observatory of Mount Vesuvius, has discovered that the direction of the current changes when the volcano is unusually active," says *The Scientific American*. "The earth line runs from a deep well in the village of Resina, at the foot of the mountain, to the observatory, near the top. From 1889, when the experiments began, till August, 1893, the currents were from the lower station to the higher, so that Professor Palmieri had concluded that the earth currents always ascend. In that month, however, the direction began to change and settled into the opposite of the direction since 1889, the volcano being abnormally agitated. In January and February, 1894, the mountain became quiescent, when the current again moved upward, and later turned downward once more, on an increase in the activity of Vesuvius."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHAT LANGUAGE DID CHRIST SPEAK?

THIS much-discussed question has a deeper interest than that of mere curiosity. It has practical bearings on problems of biblical interpretation, and the verbal inspiration of Scriptures. It is an old question, but one that is constantly new in its interests, as is seen from the repeated discussions it has elicited in recent years. The latest and possibly the best of these is found in a small volume by Dr. Arnold Meyer, of the University of Bonn, entitled "*Jesu Muttersprache*" (Jesus's mother-tongue), which is rich in historical and other data, and from which we condense the following facts:

The question as to the language spoken by Jesus did not particularly interest the earliest Church fathers. They confined themselves in this regard to the question as to the original language employed by Matthew in the preparation of his gospel, which, Papias declares, was "Hebrew." The current opinion was that the Lord had employed the "Syriac" as his vernacular, which term was used interchangeably with "Hebrew" and "Chaldee." This became the settled tradition of the Church down to the Reformation and later, and when in 1555 Widmanstadt published the first edition of the New Testament in Syriac, this work was greeted with a warm welcome on the ground that now the Church possessed the very words of the Lord as He had spoken them. Only a few skeptical minds, such as Scaliger and Grotius, doubted the correctness of this conclusion, and claimed that the Savior had spoken a mixed dialect then current in Palestine. Among the Jesuits the idea early gained ground that the Lord's vernacular must have been the Latin, as this was the language spoken by the saints in heaven. This view was first promulgated by the Pater Inchofer in 1648. A century later another Jesuit scholar, Hardouin, assigned as a new reason for this view the fact that the Vulgate, or official Bible of the Roman Catholic Church, was also written in the Latin language. On the other hand Protestant scholars began to maintain that Jesus spoke Greek, the language of the New Testament. So good an authority as the late Professor Delitzsch believed that Christ spoke a relatively pure Hebrew, the study of this language having been rigidly taught in the schools of Palestine.

The facts in the case, especially as seen in the words of the New Testament other than Greek, show that the Lord spoke an Aramaic language, and of this language again a Galilean dialect. The Aramaic is a branch of the north Semitic and as such a sister tongue of the Hebrew. Long before the close of the Old Testament canon the Aramaic had supplanted Hebrew in popular use in Israel and had become the language of trade and business between the peoples of Syria and countries farther East. Already a Jeremiah and an Ezekiel show the influence of this tongue; the same is true of the later Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and especially Ezra and Daniel, both of which contain portions written in this dialect. During the Maccabean period the Aramaic had virtually supplanted Hebrew in Israel. It is used in the Talmud, and its general use is reported by Philo, a contemporary of St. Paul, and by the historian Josephus, who calls it the "language of the fatherland."

Only in one respect the old Hebrew maintained its hold. It was the language of the sacred writings of Israel and the official tongue of their Scriptures. In the synagogues these books were read in the original Hebrew, but were interpreted to the people through Aramaic paraphrases called Targumim. Testimonies abound and agree that such was the case regularly, so that the common people could no longer understand the sacred tongue of their fathers and of their Scriptures. The current language of the day was accordingly the Aramaic, and this language beyond any reasonable doubt was the tongue employed by Christ in His discourses with His disciples and with the people. The Hebrew as such was known well only to the learned, but was not understood thoroughly by the common people.

The correctness of this conclusion is attested by the words cited in the New Testament. The names of persons taken from other sources than the Greek are Aramaic in form and sound, as are also the terms found in 1 Cor. xvi. 22, and the citation from the

Psalms spoken by Christ on the cross; cf. also Mark iii. 17; vii. 34; v. 41, and others.

It is accordingly only fair to conclude that Christ spoke the language of His people. In fact it is even probable that we can conclude that of this Aramaic He spoke the Galilean dialect. At that time three dialects of this tongue were used in Palestine, namely, the Jerusalem, the Samaritan, and the Galilean. Peter, in the night when Christ was before Pilate, was betrayed by the fact that he spoke the "Galilean" tongue. It is well known that the Galilean was the mother-tongue of Jesus. Just what the exact form of this dialect was we know from the so-called "Jerusalem Talmud," written in the third and fourth centuries after Christ in the city of Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. This work is written in the popular tongue of Galilee, and is the only work extant in the exact dialect spoken by our Lord during His career on earth. —Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## CHRISTIAN DUTY IN POLITICS.

THE religious press is taking an unusual interest in the Presidential campaign now in progress, and is devoting an unusual amount of space to the discussion of the issues involved in the contest, more especially the financial issue. Several papers, including *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, *The Examiner*, and *The Evangelist*, have taken a pronounced stand in favor of the gold standard on the ground that the financial question has become a distinctly moral one and they are in duty bound to defend "honest money." Another view of the situation is taken by *The Christian Alliance and Foreign Missionary Weekly*. In a paragraph relating to the political campaign, it says:

"The political atmosphere of the United States is hot and wild these summer days with the conflict of political parties and the threatened destruction of the Democratic Party through the fatal strife of its two contending elements on the gold and silver question. Men are spending their millions without stint for things that will be forgotten in a few years, and a little handful of far-seeing men and women are investing their lives and their means in the political party of the future, which will neither be Democratic nor Republican, but monarchical, and will some day welcome back the King, who alone will bring peace, prosperity, and permanent good government to our poor, oppressed, and tempest-tossed world."

This paragraph is quoted approvingly by several religious papers, but it meets with a strong editorial objection from *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston). That paper says:

"The advice amounts to saying that Christians should not concern themselves with the problems of the time, but should give themselves to distinctively religious work. Such statements appear to be so unworldly, devout, and spiritually-minded that they gain large acceptance as a true account of the correct attitude of the Christian toward current affairs.

"But any one who gives such statements as these of the Christian Alliance a second thought must be convinced that they contain a pernicious fallacy. You can not separate the religious and secular life in this arbitrary fashion. It is not true that casting a ballot is a secular duty and listening to an address on missions a religious one. A religious life that does not interpenetrate and transfuse every deed is essentially defective. Every act has its religious aspect. . . . The truth of the matter is that we fulfil Christ's will, not by acting on the notion that in the millennium it will make no difference what we do now, but by resolutely taking up our daily duties, fighting present battles, and making a manly struggle for righteousness on the arena on which it has pleased God to place us. A Christian man who believes that a question of national integrity is involved in the present conflict of parties, and neglects to use his ballot and exert his influence for the cause that he believes to be righteous, can not evade his responsibility by any smooth and pious talk about the millennium.

"What a capital perversion of the Gospel, too, it is to think that our faithlessness or fidelity to present duties will make no difference 'in a few years.' It will make as much difference then as now. The future years are bound to present moments by inexorable bonds. What those years will be is now in the process



of decision. The man who connives at dishonesty, or keeps his craven mouth shut when he ought to speak, may salve his conscience by the miserable plea that what he does now 'will be forgotten in a few years,' but he will find that his moral weakness has undermined his character, and that the millennium to which he looks is a judgment."

#### GLADSTONE ON BISHOP BUTLER.

ALL the world knows that Mr. Gladstone has been a life-long student and admirer of the "Analogy" and its author. He edited the new edition of Butler's works recently issued by the Clarendon Press; and now he has gathered into a substantial octavo a number of magazine articles bearing upon the teachings of the eighteenth-century theologian, who appears indeed to push even Homer into the background as an object of the distinguished ex-statesman's intellectual adoration.

The work is divided into two parts, of which the second, called "Subsidiary," is an elaborate study of the ground covered by the "Analogy" and the "Sermons"—a study which displays alike the subtlety and erudition for which Mr. Gladstone is famous, and also, it must be said, the volubility of his literary method. But if, as reading, it is almost as difficult as Butler himself, it is of great interest to all theologians, while no student of Butler can afford to neglect it.

Of more general interest is the first part, which deals with Butler's methods and the formidable attacks upon his metaphysics and his reasoning by such critics as Matthew Arnold and Mr. Leslie Stephen. First, of Butler's method, Mr. Gladstone insists upon the non-professional character of his works; and, tho of course he attaches enormous importance to the bishop's argument, he contends that "the highest importance" is to be found "not in his argument but in his method"—particularly in the "Analogy." His method, indeed, is "so comprehensive as to embrace every question belonging to the relations between the Deity and man, including therefore every question of conduct." He is not merely "in a particular form, the philosopher of belief; he is also, and that apart from all form, the philosopher of life. For probability is its guide, and here we have the *archididakalos* of probability. While he professes, and while at first sight he seems, to be dealing with the skeptic, he is really dealing with us all . . . all are alike his scholars, and in modes far beyond the immediate purpose of the 'Analogy,' great as that purpose is, should turn his lessons to account."

In this conviction Mr. Gladstone advises "the intending politician, if of masculine and serious mind, to give to Butler's works, and especially to the 'Analogy,' a high place among the apparatus of his mental training." They demand "collectedness, concentration, and the cheerful resolve not to be abashed or deterred by difficulty;" and "only let a man be a genuine student of Butler," and he will contract "a sympathy with candor, courage, faith, a deference to the Eternal, a sense of the largeness of the unseen, and a reverential sentiment always healthful for the soul."

The interest of the book for general readers is much enhanced by deliverances such as this on the question of verbal inspiration, which in view of recent overtures to Rome is curious and suggestive:

"The old, and what may be called the stereotyped, method of treating this subject within the orthodox precinct, was to assume what is called the verbal inspiration of the Bible. The prevalence of this theory shows how unsafe it is to place implicit reliance upon any authority, which has acquired its title simply through its having been allowed to remain undisturbed through long periods of time. Of what avail is the verbal inspiration, if such there were, of the original books of Scripture available for us, unless, by a perpetual miracle, provision has been made against the errors of copyists, printers, commentators, whose

notes may find their way into the text, and of translators into hundreds of languages? But the existence of such a miraculous provision is, I suppose, asserted by none.

"The chief mischief resulting from these usurpations of right, and this facile adoption of controversial positions which in the day of conflict prove untenable, is great and manifold. Reaction one day comes; and such reactions are commonly vindictive. The discovery of error is formidable not only in proportion as the error is grave, but also in proportion as the interests involved in the subject are weighty. And the discredit of any one favorite argument, however small its intrinsic importance, infects all the other arguments legitimately available to support the same contention. For argument is propelled by impetus as well as weight.

"Again, it seems undeniable that the indolence of human nature would be greatly flattered by a scheme such as that of the verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture. In this view it might be a great convenience that there should be put into the hands of each of us, as we grow up in succession, a volume which should operate as an Act of Parliament operates, to the last and farthest extremity of its letter. It is essential to such an idea of the Bible that it should be alike applicable to every portion of the volume. If any development of Divine Revelation be acknowledged, if any distinction of authority between different portions of the text be allowed, then, in order to deal with subjects so vast and difficult, we are at once compelled to assume so large a liberty as will enable us to meet all the consequences which follow from abandoning the theory of a purely verbal inspiration.

"But the issue raised is not one of convenience or inconvenience; it is strictly one of fact. Has the Almighty given us, or has He not, a volume verbally inspired? And that question is sufficiently answered by two brief observations: first, there is no absolute security for identity with the original record; and, secondly, there is no verbal inspiration of translators."

A comparison of Butler with the ancients leads to the following interesting aside:

"If we compare the developments of character in practise, as known in the ancient pre-Christian world, and that which Christianity has so insufficiently but yet marvelously permeated, we shall be astonished at the difference. Every vice and every virtue has altered in its character, is a larger and a deeper thing. The ancients lived more on the surface; we have dug deep into the subsoil. The cruelty of Christians is more cruel. Of this fact, at first sight so startling, we have recently had a very striking illustration in the singular elaboration of those horrible instruments of torture, of which there was a remarkable exhibition in London a few years ago. To the ancients, the arts of torture were little known; and the legend of Regulus holds a solitary place in their popular literature. The lust of Christians is more lustful, and carries with it, as to acts which may be the same, the consciousness of a much deeper sinfulness; for, as Butler is careful to instruct us, moral acts can only be estimated aright when taken in conjunction with the nature and capacity of the agent. Antiquity has displayed for us in its records all the worst that it had to say of itself, in this painful chapter of the experience of the race, and has done it with a certain *naïveté*. It has been of a surety entirely outstripped in the performances of the Satanic schools, under the earlier and the later conditions respectively. The animal greed of Christians is tenfold more greedy; and the pre-Christian times afford us no panorama of Mammon worship to compare for a moment with our own. The systematic, or, if the expression may be used, the scientific use of the apparatus of life to build up a godless existence, an atheism of act, which by the mere extinction of all thought avoids the name, has so developed as to seem different, not in degree only, but in kind. The luxury and the worldliness of old were but child's play in relation to those of modern times."

But some of the liveliest, tho not the most convincing, reading is to be found in the chapter on Butler's censors. Mr. Gladstone points out that the great analogist's position was never seriously attacked until 1840, when Dr. Martineau led the van of the modern onslaught, which embraced such notable thinkers and writers as Bagehot, Matthew Arnold, Leslie Stephen, and (on specific minor points) F. D. Maurice, Mark Pattison, and Goldwin Smith. Mr. Gladstone indignant is Mr. Gladstone at his best; and here he is very indignant indeed. Maurice fell into

"most serious inaccuracies," and is accused of ignorance of Wesley's theology, which he wrongly imagined was at issue with Butler's. Goldwin Smith's judgment would be "withdrawn" or "modified" if he were to peruse the closing portion of the two sermons on the Love of God! Mark Pattison declared in his "Memoirs" that the logical argument of the "Analogy" surpassed in solidity of structure "any other book that I know in the English language," yet shared in striking Butler off the list of books which might be taken up in the Oxford schools.

Mr. Leslie Stephen he accuses of carrying "the license of misapprehension" to "heights hardly credible in serious literature."

But Matthew Arnold comes in for the most wrath, and occasions some of the best sayings. Arnold "combined a fervent zeal for the Christian religion with a not less boldly avowed determination to transform it beyond the possibility of recognition by friend or foe . . . the system of Butler and the system of Matthew Arnold can not stand together." One of Arnold's "characteristic faults" was "want of accuracy;" and he had "an ungovernable bias toward finding fault." And, quoting what he describes as Arnold's "parting kick" at Butler, Mr. Gladstone thus relieves himself with a parting sneer at Arnold: "The 'Analogy' is 'for all real intents and purposes now a failure.' And we return from it to the 'boundless certitude and exhilaration of the Bible;' a certitude and exhilaration which do not restrain Mr. Arnold from cutting out of the Scripture, as anthropomorphic and legendary, what nearly all its readers believe to be the heart and center of its vital force."

Finally, the effect of all respectable controversy so far upon Mr. Gladstone's view of Butler is expressed in the following peroration:

"The catapult has beaten on the walls of the fortress; it has stood the shock. The tempest has roared around the stately tree, and scarcely a leaf or twig has fallen to the ground. My confidence is strengthened not only in the permanence of Butler's fame, but much more in the permanence and abundance of the services he has yet to render to his country, to its kindred, and perhaps to Christendom, as a classic of thought in the greatest of all its domains, the domain of religious philosophy."

**A Hundred Years After Burns.**—Commenting on the recent anniversary of the death of Robert Burns *The Jewish Messenger* says:

"If any doubt is experienced as to whether the world moves, a glance at some of the Christian weeklies last week would remove all uncertainty on that score. It was the centenary of Robert Burns's death, and the sympathetic tribute, with many illustrations, were general.

"Robert Burns can not be said to have been attracted by the kirk of his day. He was fierce against the 'unco guid.' He had only bitter sarcasm and invective for the Scottish theologian who believed in traditional brimstone. He was no favorite of the clergy, and his poems were proscribed as irreligious and blasphemous.

"What a change in a hundred years! To-day the religious weekly writes sweetly of Burns, whose 'Cotter's Saturday Night' breathes as much spirituality as some of David's psalms. The church paper goes to his poetry for golden texts. The tomb is covered with roses instead of stones. It is discovered that there is genuine religion in the scoffer and wine-bibber. It is not the first time that mankind has learned such a lesson as is furnished by the change of heart in Robert Burns's detractors."

THE bill for burning the three eminent martyrs of England has turned up in the British Museum and is as follows: "Charge for burning the bodies of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley: For three loads wood fagots, 12s; item, one load furze fagots, 3s 4d; item, for carriage, 2s 6d; item, a post, 2s 4d; item, two chains, 3s 4d; item, two tables, 6d; item, laborers, 2s 8d; total, £1 6s 8d." Furze fagots came high enough but it cost more than any mathematician can figure to bind men to the stake. It does not pay to persecute.

## CATHOLIC LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

THE Russian press resents and denies the charges that are being made abroad in regard to Russian persecution of Catholics and others whose religion is different from that recognized by the state. It is asserted that complete religious toleration exists in Russia, and that nothing is demanded from worshippers of other than the national religion except obedience to the general laws of the country. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* points with great satisfaction to a noteworthy change in the attitude of the Government toward Rome. Until lately all communications to the Catholics from the Vatican had to be made through the double mediation of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; now, by a special law, Catholic affairs are to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior. This, according to *Novoye Vremya*, is a significant and progressive step. It goes on to comment upon it as follows:

"The old arrangement naturally led to friction and misunderstanding, but now the anomaly is removed. The meaning of the new law is that the affairs and relations of Russian Catholics are now regarded as matters of internal regulation and not foreign politics. Papal bulls, proclamations, and encyclicals are to be operative in Russia only in case the highest authority decides that there is nothing in them that is incompatible with the rights and privileges of the Government over its subjects. As the step was probably taken with the consent of the Vatican, there is every reason to believe that the limitation will be strictly observed.

"Our diplomatic representatives are to be congratulated on having solved an awkward question. It is, however, beyond doubt that the true rights and liberties of Catholics have not been adversely affected or infringed upon by the change in the law. All that has been intended is to safeguard Russian interests against the plots of Polish insurrectionists and visionaries, who have been harboring dreams of restoring Polish independence, these plots being connived at, if not encouraged, by the Vatican, which has been fond of looking upon Poland as a 'beloved daughter' of the Catholic Church, and hoping to extend through her cooperation and aid its domination over all eastern Europe. The fact that the Vatican has at last put aside these notions and imaginings shows that they understand at Rome in what condition the 'cause of Poland' now is, and that they are anxious to assume a conciliatory attitude toward Russia. This is an important change, and will and should exert great influence on our own Catholic dreamers. The religious question can now be settled, in the sense that Catholic affairs are to be separated from Polish political aspirations. The Russian policy in the Catholic districts must not be opposed, and there will be no occasion for the Government to interfere with the question of faith and worship. It is not faith which Russia has been proscribing, but political intrigues, which, under the guise of religion, have been promoted by Polish rebels. We are absolutely convinced of the possibility of perfect peace and toleration for Russian Catholic subjects. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that not only the different Protestant churches, but that of the Jews, Mohammedans, and even heathens enjoy absolute religious liberty under our laws. As soon as the Catholic Church abandons all purposes foreign to the interests of religion and cuts loose from the political plotters, peace and harmony will be fully restored. Rome must make further strides in the same direction."

The St. Petersburg *Sviet* gives official figures showing not only the numerical strength of Catholicism in Russia, but the great expenses incurred by the Government in the interests of the Catholic clergy and churches, and goes on to say:

"Here are proofs of the care which the Government has taken of its loyal Catholic subjects. Having such clear evidence, is it permissible to raise the question of toleration, the question of alleged religious persecution and discrimination? Did we persecute Catholics, how could every year witness the erection of dozens of new churches, and how could the Government make appropriations for the support of the Catholic clergy at the time when our own clergy is still far from being secure from want and



privation? We have always recognized religious freedom, and if we have been anxious to preserve and protect the interests of the national orthodox faith, we have simply done our solemn duty. It is our sacred right to prevent inroads upon our religion; from this to 'barbarism,' brutality, persecution, and intolerance is a far cry, and it is to be deplored that European papers and even some Russian organs should disseminate false ideas about the matter."

In a recent letter to a French paper, Count Tolstoi pointed out, however, that, while Russia permits her own established Church to make conversions from other faiths, no conversions from the orthodox faith can be legally made by the followers of other religions. The persecution of sectarians still continues, cases being reported in Russian papers every day, altho the editors say that it is not the religious beliefs, but the political, social, and domestic ideas of the sects which the Government refuses to tolerate.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### ON BIBLE RECONSTRUCTION.

**A**BOUT a year ago, it will be remembered, considerable discussion was provoked by the appearance of what was called "The Woman's Bible," a new edition of the Scriptures, edited by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others, with various passages objectionable to "the modern idea" of woman's status in the world altered or omitted. And now in addition to "The Woman's Bible" it is proposed to issue an edition of the Scriptures for the special use of children in Sunday-schools and families. Among those who are quoted as in favor of such a version of the Bible are Dean Farrar, Prof. Marcus Dods, Dr. R. F. Horton, and Dr. Lyman Abbott. In an editorial discussing this proposition *The Christian Commonwealth* (Evangelical, London) says:

"Surely no one wishes a Bible which is not perfectly trustworthy. But there can be no doubt that a reconstructed Bible at the present stage of criticism would be anything but satisfactory, for the reason that the critics are themselves by no means agreed as to how the Bible should be reconstructed. Once for all let us state our own position clearly. We are in favor of accepting every well-authenticated fact with respect to the Bible, but we are not disposed to disturb the Bible as it now is until the critics are agreed as to what should be implicitly received as the truth. To this it may be replied that if we wait till all the critics are agreed we shall probably never change the Bible at all, assuming any change be needed. Nearly every day new light is brought to bear upon the questions at issue, and recent discoveries are setting the current in a somewhat different direction from that in which it flowed not very long ago. Indeed, the present tendency is strongly in the direction of supporting, very largely at least, traditional views. As matters now stand, we can not countenance a proposal to put into the hands of the young a Bible which they might soon find out to be much more untrustworthy than the higher critics would have us believe the Bible, as we now have it, is. More and more it is becoming evident that many of the leading conclusions of the higher critics will have to be given up. Already the central citadel of their position has been completely taken, their contention that the Pentateuch must be ascribed to a later period than that traditionally assigned, on the ground that there was no literature during the time of Moses, having been overthrown. It is now conceded that there was even in the land of Palestine a very considerable literature at that time, while it has been made tolerably clear that there was a literature in Babylonia nearly four thousand years ago. These facts ought to have some weight with men who are considering the question of the reconstruction of our Bible."

THE presence in this country of Rev. George Adam Smith, D.D., of Scotland, is, in the opinion of *The Interior*, "one of the events of the summer in the religious world." He is "easily accounted one of the most distinguished biblical scholars in the world," being professor of Old-Testament literature in the Free Church College of Glasgow. He was invited here by the Johns Hopkins University to deliver a series of lectures.

**Beethoven's Refuge in Belief.**—In a sketch of "Beethoven and His Ten Symphonies," written for *The New Review* (London, July) by John F. Runciman, there is a passage concerning his religious experience toward the close of his career. We quote:

"The story of Beethoven's final despair is well known. Compelled by his deafness to walk lonely in a silent world, always anxious for to-morrow's dinner, plagued by a blackguard nephew, his music alone would no longer suffice him. He had formerly been content to seek consolation in expressing life through his music, but now he needed something to make life itself tolerable. He found it. 'The starry heavens above us,' he wrote, 'and the moral law within us'—his consolation lay in the thought of a mighty All-Father who dwelt among the stars far outside the range of day and night, and Time and Death, from whom he came at the first and to whom he would return at the end, who cared for him and protected him as he himself had cared for and protected others; and it lay also in the consciousness of his own strength to overcome the sickening yearnings that consumed him for the things of this world that never were to be his. That he did in a confused way identify his All-Father with the God of the Christians and his 'moral law within us' with the Ten Commandments without us of those same Christians, I can well believe, knowing his prodigious slowness of apprehension, and guessing how long it would take him—brought up a Lutheran in a pigtail court, and never all his life through getting into a very much larger air—to find out the precise differences between his own All-Father and the God of the Christians, between his own creed and the creed of the Christians. But whatever the formula that served him to recognize his creed by, in reality it was a sheer mysticism incapable of being fully and clearly defined in words. The main thing is that it served him. It made existence tolerable, became the engrossing matter of his thought, became life itself, for he lived only the intellectual life. It made the pain of life less acute—converted it into a continuous gnawing pain; and sometimes, in moments of exaltation, it enabled him to forget pain altogether."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to an article in the *Württemberg Annalen* by Dr. Rettich, between 1882 and 1891 the criminals in Württemberg for every 10,000 of the same confession were 96.3 Evangelical, 115.3 Catholic, and 78.4 Israelite.

ACCORDING to published reports the three questions that engaged almost the entire attention of the recent annual council of the Old Order of Dunkards, held in Covington, Ohio, were the following: "Is it advisable to own and use a bicycle?" Decided in the negative. (Luke xvi. 15, and Romans xii. 2.) "Is it contrary to the Gospel to hold communion with a member who is on his death-bed after he has been anointed with oil?" Decided in the negative. "Is it right to have the teeth filled with gold?" Decided that tinfoil should be used.

AN appeal is being widely circulated in England, asking the Christian people in the different churches to join in a new "Circle of Prayer." It is pleaded that, at the present day, there are many influences—intellectual, social, and spiritual—opposed to the spread of Christ's kingdom, and that there is urgent need in consequence to seek help from God. The appeal is signed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archdeacon of London, George Miller, of Bristol; Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, Dr. Moule, of Cambridge; Dr. Scott, the moderator of the Established Church Assembly; Dr. Monro Gibson, and many others.

THE London correspondent of *The Episcopal Recorder* of Philadelphia writes of the circumstances attending the publication of a new edition of the Bible by a Glasgow house in illustration of the care taken in printing the Scriptures. It may not be generally known, it says, that in Scotland anybody may print the Scriptures, but before publishing any edition a copy of it must be read by a government official and duly licensed. The edition issued by the Glasgow firm was so small that two or three copies will go into the waistcoat pocket, and the reading of it no ordinary eyesight can manage without the aid of a magnifying glass. But this microscopic Bible, had to be perused from beginning to end before the law allowed it to be licensed for publication.

BISHOP PERRY, of Iowa, in his diocesan paper, gives a summary of his investigation as to the faith of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. For the Protestant Episcopal Church the following are claimed: One signer from Massachusetts, Elbridge Gerry, afterward Vice-President of the United States; all but one, William Floyd, of the signers from New York; one signer from New Jersey, Francis Hopkinson, poet and jurist, and father of the author of "Hail Columbia"; all the signers from Pennsylvania but James Smith, whose religious connection is not known with certainty, and one other possibly; all the signers from Delaware but one, Thos. McKean; all the signers from Maryland but one, Charles Carroll of Carrollton; all from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and all but one, Lyman Hall, from Georgia, making two thirds of the whole number of signers.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## EXIT JAMESON.

HOWEVER British sentiment may regard the Jameson raid, the British courts, dealing with cold, hard facts, looked upon it as a crime, and the leaders of this expedition into a friendly state were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging between fifteen and five months. All technical objections raised by the counsel for the defense were overruled by the Lord Chief-Justice, who also declared that in the face of the letters and telegrams produced in court, it was "mean" and "absurd" to suggest that the prisoners went to rescue women and children. Nevertheless a large number of people in England still regard the raid as a glorious instance of British pluck, and deplore the fate of Jameson and his fellow officers.

*The Daily Mail* is too deeply moved to give its opinion in prose, and says:

"Guilty! the verdict is sped;  
Guilty—the sentence is spoken;  
Guilty—the lawyers have said  
That the Empress's order was broken.  
They have beaten you soldiers, not praters;  
By the oddest of juggles they've shown  
That the men we call heroes are traitors—  
But I would that your crime were mine own."

*The Saturday Review* complains of the laws of England through more than two columns in the following style:

"For fifteen months Dr. Jameson will be treated exactly like the most violent thief in the Borough; for ten months Sir John Willoughby will be so treated; for seven months Major the Hon. Robert White will be so treated; and for five months Colonel Grey, Colonel the Hon. Henry White, and Major the Hon. Charles Coventry will be so treated. It is hardly to be believed. . . . Is our law so brutally vindictive? Do previous character and past services to the country go for nothing? Is it the one fault that counts alone? The scales of justice require readjustment indeed if honor, reputation, bravery in the field fly up and kick the beam when weighed against a single mistake. The sentences are an outrage upon public opinion. . . . How we have ever got our Empire together is a mystery, seeing how we treat our imperial adventurers. A cry is now being raised for the prosecution of Mr. Rhodes, to which the preposterous severity of the punishment meted out to his subordinates lends force."

Toward the end of his article the writer says that England must cease to humble herself. "Let us," he says, "pay the Boers what indemnity they may ask, and let us tell them we will hear no more of this matter." But these loyal friends of the filibusters are in the minority. The majority of English papers are aware that the last has not been heard of the Jameson raid, and they regard the sentences as just, not only because the filibusters wronged the Boers, but because their want of success seriously hurt the prestige of England. *The Liverpool Mercury* says:

"Nothing in the shape of legal penalties can repair the dreadful mischief springing out of that mad and unscrupulous adventure. By such escapades, as the Lord Chief-Justice remarked, this country might conceivably be involved in war. If every officer disposing of armed forces were permitted to violate friendly territory at his own sole discretion the Empire could not long hold together."

*The Weekly Register*, which has censured severely Jameson's doings from the first, nevertheless thinks that Englishmen in general have little right to turn against the unlucky filibusters now. It says:

"Englishmen are not always scrupulous about raids. They have been raiders time and again to their own gain, and had no voice of conscience or sentence of public opinion to drown the shouts of triumphing. . . . The jurymen, therefore, who held out on Tuesday against his fellows—not on the facts of the raid, but on the personal culpability of the raiders—had a show of sentiment on his side. He, at least, who had, no doubt, read

with admiration the poet laureate's nonsense rimes about the raid, dignified by large type in *The Times*, was not going to be one man in private life and another in the jury-box."

*The Westminster Gazette*, referring to the fact that Jameson and his fellows are given preferential treatment in prison because their crime was political, thinks that what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander, and says:

"If this is sufficient justification for preferential treatment for Dr. Jameson, it would have been more than ample for not treating as ordinary prisoners those Irish M.P.'s and others who were punished under the Crimes Act. Even Mr. Balfour never contended that their offense was 'for their own enrichment' or 'for the satisfaction of their private vices.' Dr. Jameson may have failed to succor the 'women and children,' but he has unwittingly been the means of doing a good turn for all political prisoners."

The London *Times* complains that the continental press does not fully appreciate that English courts mete out stern justice. Yet the continental papers, on the whole, express their satisfaction. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Some doubts had been expressed in Germany as to whether justice would be done. Not that the courts were doubted, for the English judges fully deserve the high respect with which they are regarded. Nor would we, who live at a distance, criticize the sentences. If, however, some people think these sentences too light, we would remind the cavillers that, among other extenuating circumstances, the behavior of the sentenced men did not lack a certain amount of chivalry, altho the raid itself must be censured."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"The sentences can not be called very heavy. Indeed, if we take into consideration that the Transvaal suffered much loss, and that many people were killed, the punishment inflicted upon the filibusters is rather light. On the other hand we must not forget that imprisonment, however short, is very severe punishment for men like Jameson and his fellows. The sentences will suffice to prevent others from repeating the crime. If heavier punishment had been inflicted, the masses would have regarded these men as martyrs even more than they do now. Even people outside England have little fault to find; every one will acknowledge that the case was in very good hands. Less careful judges might have erred on the side of mercy or that of extreme rigor."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, is rather less pleased. It remarks:

"If a poor devil steals a few sausages or a ham from a wealthy farmer, he must, of course, be treated with much greater rigor than these 'gentlemen,' who only entered with an armed band, during times of peace, the territory of a friendly state and wantonly caused loss of life."

What interests the world in general far more than the sentence pronounced in the Jameson trial is the question whether the real instigators of the plot will be called to account.

The *Temps*, Paris, while acknowledging that the late trial proves *qu'il y a des juges à Londres*, expresses a hope that the parliamentary commission will now proceed fairly against Rhodes and his accomplices. The *Journal des Debats* says:

"The matter can not be looked upon as settled as long as Rhodes and the Chartered Company have not been called to account. An investigation must be made as to how it was possible that the territory of the South African Republic could be invaded by an armed force belonging to the British South African Company. The question naturally follows: How is the administration of those regions which at present are governed by the Chartered Company to be modified in future? The end of the Jameson trial at least inspires confidence in the work to be done by the parliamentary commission."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, remarks that Rhodes behaves as if he were the representative of a great power. Through his solicitor he informs the British Government that he has no objection to come to London and stand his trial, if he is asked to do so! Mr. Rhodes's attitude is also regarded as remarkable by



some English papers. The London *Echo* informs him that "if he did not come voluntarily, he would have to come under compulsion." The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, nevertheless doubts that the English Government can muster sufficient courage to proceed against Rhodes.

### GERMANY AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1900.

THE German Ambassador in Paris has informed the French Government that Germany officially accepts the invitation of the French Republic to participate in the Industrial Exhibition of 1900. Everywhere this is regarded as proof that the enmity between France and Germany is decreasing. In 1878 Germany stood completely aside, in 1889 only her artists were represented in Paris. On the other hand, the French refused for years to participate in any peaceful contest with Germany, and the Emperor's mother had to be protected by police and troops when she came to Paris to invite French artists to Berlin in the name of her son. Gradually the animosity between the two nations subsided. The Emperor of Germany continued to give the French people marks of his esteem for their nation, and the French Government showed its appreciation by accepting an invitation to the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, altho it marked an appreciable increase in the military power of Germany. The promise of Germany to be represented at the World's Fair of 1900 proves that France and Germany are now once more on "visiting terms." On the whole the French are rather pleased. The *Figaro*, Paris, illustrates best the feeling of the Parisians, for this paper has rarely been known to publish anything that is not popular. The *Figaro* is a daily reflection of what passes in the mind of the boulevardiers. It says:

"It is a mark of courage, especially in the press, to be just to an enemy. That is why we do not hesitate to point out, as a subject for serious contemplation for people who are foolishly suspicious, the attitude of the Emperor William toward France. This attitude is sufficiently illustrated by the acceptance of the invitation to participate in the World's Fair of 1900. In a disciplined monarchy like Germany the invitation can only be accepted with the consent or rather at the direct command of the ruler. Germany has her Junkers as we have our Chauvinists. The latter raised a mad outcry against the participation of our artists in German exhibitions. Would this not be sufficient grounds for the German Junkers to adopt a like attitude with regard to French exhibitions? Suppose the next World's Fair were to be held in Berlin, would our rowdy press allow our Parliament, our Ministers, and the President to act with the same freedom from prejudice which the German Emperor has shown? . . . He may be our enemy, but he is not blind to the dictates of justice, and it is time for us to say so. If the journalistic rowdies don't like it, all the worse for them."

Alarmed at a notice in the *Gaulois* that Germany will certainly do her best to outshine her rivals at the exhibition, the *Eclair* has interviewed some prominent French manufacturers. Senator Poirrier said:

"I do not believe that these industrial exhibitions have such a preponderating influence upon industry and commerce. Germany comes to us in 1900. Well and good. She will have a section assigned to her, and I do not see any harm in this. An exhibition of her produce by the side of ours will not teach us anything we did not know before. Do you think that, because Germany did not take part in our late exhibitions, we do not know what she can do? We have long recognized that her industry is not to be despised."

The *Temps* says:

"The Bismarck press in Germany has undertaken the noble mission to rouse hatred against France in a nation which could entertain easily more generous sentiments because it was victorious. These *soi-disant* patriots put a drop of bitterness in all their writings, they distort the simplest incident of international

policy, and denounce an act of simple politeness on the part of their sovereign toward France. These same writers who are indignant that certain French artists refused to send their work to an exhibition intended to glorify the war of 1870, think it an act of abasement on the part of Germany and of treason on the part of its Government to take part in an industrial exhibition three years after."

Our contemporary, contrary to its wont, does not quote the objectionable passages from the German papers. The *Temps* may be misinformed. Not a single German paper so far as we have seen has regarded participation in the French exhibition as derogatory to German prestige. The argument of the Bismarck press, however, is that an outburst of French Chauvinism during the Exposition will cause the very war which that Exposition is said to prevent or to delay. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"To participate in the exhibition is to incur unnecessary risk. French hatred and thirst for revenge may cause France to insult Germany in so brutal a manner before the assembled nations that only fire and sword can solve the complications which would arise. The pet wish of the Emperor is to live at peace with his neighbor, and he has often sought chances to prove this. If more is done on our part, the French might think we are afraid of them."

The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, writes in a similar strain:

"During the twenty-five years which have passed since the war, Germany has done everything she could do—in the opinion of some people too much—to improve her relations with France. As yet the results are anything but brilliant. Only a short time ago a French officer, commander of a battalion, took his men to the frontier, drew his sword, and swore that Alsace and Lorraine should be recovered. Under these circumstances Germany can go to Paris only with watchful eyes, drawn sword, and powder in the pan."

Most of the German papers nevertheless regard the danger as very remote, and trust in the good sense of the French. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"If Bismarck had been at the head of affairs now, would he have advised the Emperor differently from Hohenlohe, whose long experience as Ambassador in Paris enables him to see clearly? The decision of the Government in this matter is in perfect accord with the peaceable policy of the Emperor. France has officially taken part in the festivities at the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and there is not a single valid reason to prevent Germany from participating in the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It has been shown on several occasions that the French people as a whole want nothing better than to live in peace with their neighbors, whatever the Chauvinists may write. Even the Iron Chancellor should not take a separate view on a question in which his monarch acts in unison with the views of two nations."

The Austrian press, deeply concerned in everything connected with the relations between France and the leading member of the Triple Alliance, discusses the question at great length. From a leader in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, we condense the following:

The French are pleased with the correct attitude of the German Government. They see that the Emperor is willing to do everything in his power to preserve for the present generation the blessings of peace. It must be acknowledged that the better elements in Paris are no longer terrorized by the Chauvinists. The policy of conciliation which the Emperor has pursued during the past six years is bearing fruit. A Frenchman can not think of the loss of Alsace and Lorraine without pain; a German regards as a national insult the proposal to make Strassburg once more a French city. But in both nations the conviction is gaining ground that they are responsible for the peace of Europe, and the idea of revenge, tho it has not been smothered, no longer forms the only article of faith in the Frenchman's creed.

The majority of papers in Germany exhort the manufacturers to prepare for this exhibition with the utmost care. "Send little," they say, "but send only the very best."

## SOCIALIST CONGRESSES.

THE International Labor Congress in London has not adopted any striking resolutions. The workingmen of every country are to aim at an increase of their political power; young people under eighteen should not be employed more than twenty-four hours per week; education in all its phases is to be made free; standing armies must be abolished; international difficulties must be settled by arbitration; necessities of life are to be free from taxation. The next Congress is to be held in Berlin.

The Germans do not object to the last proposition, and the verdict of the European press in general is that Germany is to be congratulated upon the prospect of having a socialist congress under the very nose of her people. For the doings of the delegates assembled in London were interesting enough, tho their resolutions did not represent new ideas.

The trouble began at Lille, where the French delegates met, and where French Socialists fraternized with those of Germany. The tale is best told in the language of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which says:

"The French Socialists, preparatory to attending the London Congress, met at Lille, where they hoped to receive the Germans Bebel, Singer, and Liebknecht, in state. One of their placards runs as follows: 'Among our guests will be Liebknecht, whom you will call doubly welcome, for he protested against the mutilation of France in 1870, and was imprisoned for it.' But the people of Lille protested, and anti-Socialist placards appeared, one of which read thus: 'Comrades! Some Germans will dare to set their foot upon the soil of Lille, the home of our glorious General Faidherbe. The revolutionary administration of our city prepares to receive the German Members of Parliament, Liebknecht, Bebel, and Singer, with honors. Let us protest against this insult to our patriotism. Cheers for France, and down with Prussia!' The result was that the German Socialists had to be escorted along side-streets to the City Hall, the tricolor appeared everywhere, and the Socialists displaying the red banner were pretty roughly treated. Similar scenes were enacted when the Germans left the town, which they did again under a strong police escort."

The German press, on the whole, is of opinion that the international theories which the German Socialists have tried to put into practise by ridiculing patriotism among their own countrymen, have broken down completely in view of the fact that the Socialist administration of a French town could not even obtain toleration for German Socialists by pointing them out as the avowed friends of France. "The spectacle is full of irony," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin. "The fact is, Frenchmen can not conceive how a man could be born on German soil without feeling himself a German."

But at Lille the Socialists at least agreed among themselves. In London this was not the case. Three of the five days during which the Congress met were passed in fights, tumults, and squabbles over the question who had the right to be considered members of the Congress. Some delegates were excluded as Anarchists, others, among them an American, were objected to as being too closely connected with the bourgeoisie. *The Weekly Chronicle*, Newcastle, says:

"A certain type of men is looking for the day when the present world of capitalism will give place to a new world of love, fraternity, and peace. But is capital at war with fraternity? Assuredly fraternity does not flourish amidst starvation. A socialized form of society is what the workers are supposed to desiderate. But how can that be attained, and what would be its worth when reached? Several such communities exist in the New World; but, tho some of them give a fair degree of physical comfort, no great idea has been attained by the best of them."

The *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks that no police regulation can hurt Socialism as much as the behavior of the delegates in London. A dozen such congresses, asserts the paper, would

materially reduce the number of Socialist members in the German Reichstag. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"And such are the men who want to rule the world!" cried one of the most respected of the delegates.\* The *fiasco* of the Congress is not due to the presence of acknowledged Anarchists only. Much is due to the fact that actual unity is impossible among men of so many nations. An Italian revolutionary, a French Anarchist, and a British workingman each put different meanings to the words 'capitalist' and 'social equality.' Social equality can not be obtained by organization and declamation, it will be the result of knowledge only. All this outcry against capitalists and aristocrats is childish. The workingmen whom these howlers address are well aware that the middle and upper classes are not composed of wicked, coarse, immoral tyrants. Only very young and very ignorant people can be misled by such talk."

*The Home News*, London, says:

"The fates are not kind to the advocates of social and industrial spoliation. A well-advertised Socialist and Trade Unionist Congress has been held in London during the week, but the delegates have been so busy calling each other names and flying at each other's throats that the world still awaits any light which it may be in their power to shed upon its wicked ways. . . . It was a very happy, tho wholly involuntary, example of the sort of peace and universal brotherhood which Socialism and Anarchism would bring in their train."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, referring to the Lille riots, says:

"The anger of the masses was not so much directed against Germany, as against Socialism in general and the Socialist mayor and aldermen in particular. The people objected to the cosmopolitan tendencies of the Socialists. The cry 'Long live France!' was heard often enough, but Germany was not assailed."

The German papers are confident that Liebknecht, Bebel, and Singer will lose much of their influence. These leaders have hitherto attempted to pose as patriotic men in Germany, while decrying patriotism in France and England. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* hopes the trio is now convinced that the international brotherhood of revolutionaries does not really exist. *The Times*, London, does not think it probable that Socialism has risen in the opinion of Englishmen in general. It says:

"Englishmen, after all is said, will continue to manage their own affairs in their own way, without much regard to what their foreign advisers may consider to be the best way. The French delegates certainly, like other prophets, have had no honor in their own country, and their claims to be representative of French opinion are sufficiently discredited by the treatment they received at Lille."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## BRITISH APPREHENSIONS OF AN AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GERMAN, Dutch, and occasionally French writers have informed their readers for some years past that America has ceased to be a country where every one willing to work has extraordinary chances of success; but they do not regard the United States as a place likely to be convulsed by extraordinary social upheavals. Our British cousins, however, see reasons for expecting a serious outbreak of social revolution here. We give some excerpts to show how unsettled our affairs appear at present to British eyes.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, who has come to regard the union of Canada and the United States as the best possible thing for the Anglo-Saxon race, who has suffered for expressing such an opinion, and has been boycotted by some of the best Canadian weeklies, joins in the "blue ruin" cry. We condense one of his strongest articles in *The Saturday Review* as follows:

I have never thought the Republic in serious danger as I do

\* Benjamin Picard, President of the British Miners' Association.



now, when I see the organization of the Democratic Party captured by anarchism and repudiation. Bimetallism, you will understand, is the least part of the matter; even repudiation is not the greatest. The greatest is the uprising of disorder, in all its forms and grades, against the institutions of the American Republic. All the elements of revolution or disturbance are combined under the Nebraskan candidate against the Republic. To what their united strength may amount is the critical question of the hour. There is a good deal of sheer distress blindly craving for a change. In a conversation which I had with the late Mr. Gresham, then Secretary of the Treasury, he spoke in a strain of anxiety which at the time seemed to me excessive, but which I now believe to have been well warranted, of the growing danger from the number of the unemployed. Improvements in labor-saving machinery, as well as the increase of population, must add, for the time at least, to this unhappy element. Many farms in the West are heavily mortgaged, and the temptation to pay off the debt with bad money is strong. In the slave States the old families are ruined, the negroes are politically suppressed, and power is in the hands of the "mean whites," barbarous, ignorant, ready for violence of any kind, and represented by men of corresponding character in the legislature of the United States. Of native socialism there is not much in America, altho some has been imported; of class hatred and vague desire to strip the rich of their possessions, there is much more. The theories of Bellamy, Henry George, and, perhaps, of W. T. Stead appeal to social passion. To this must be added that, while many rich Americans are noble-minded men, there are also large numbers of wealthy men who seem to think that they have only to enjoy their opulence and let the country take care of itself. At this moment, when the commonwealth is in manifest peril, the pleasure cities of Europe are full of Americans who have deserted their posts of social duty to spend in foreign lands the money made for them by the toilers of their own.

Yet the Republic has great sources of strength. There is a strong attachment to the Constitution, which anarchism would overthrow. The public men of America, tho often unscrupulous as well as factious, are firm, forceful, and skilled in emergencies. Commerce is strong, and fighting for its life, and it is an encouraging sign that the German-American press, representing a powerful vote, declares by an overwhelming majority against the Chicago platform.

The writer is firmly convinced that all the danger of repudiation, anarchism, and distress which he has depicted in such somber sentences would not exist if Canada had a voice in the affairs of the United States. He says:

"In forming your opinion on the Canadian question you in England do not consider what Canada might do for you if she had a vote in the councils of her own hemisphere. You will persevere in your heroic attempt permanently to sever the northern fringe of this Continent from the rest and attach it forever to Europe, shutting your ears against the unwelcome, and as you fancy disloyal, voices which would tell you the honest truth. The Canadian jingo, stimulated by your Imperialism and thinking himself safe under your shield, does all that he can by offensive demonstrations to provoke the enmity of our mighty neighbor. . . . If Western violence gets possession of the Government of the United States you will not be far from war."

While Goldwin Smith thus corroborates the statement of the German writers who, for some time past, warn intending emigrants that the condition of the masses in America is little if any better than in Europe, a writer in *The Spectator* expresses his astonishment that discontent should show itself in a country which is commonly described as perfect in its economical and political arrangement. He says:

"What a rebuke to the wisdom of the wise a Democrat victory would be! The revolt against property, so long predicted in Europe, would have broken out first of all in a country without a monarchy, without a privileged class, and amid a population every man of whom is a voter, and can possess himself without payment of sufficient land. . . . Property, except in the form of freehold farms, is more seriously threatened than in France or

Germany or Austria, and it is threatened by persons who are all educated in free schools, possessed of the suffrage, sufficiently fed, and living in houses which are their own rent free. . . . We suppose the explanation is that wealth is matter of comparison, that where none are hungry all desire exemption from care as acutely as the hungry desire food, that wishes spur on men to envy as strongly as necessities. . . . Imagine the freeholders of Illinois banding themselves together to scale down debts by law, because they think their creditors too rich! Jack Cade, one remembers with a start, was not a townsman."

*The Speaker*, on the other hand, reminds its readers that the United States has been the greatest colonizing power of the century, and regards the discontent of the West merely as the desire of our own colonies to revolt against the mother country, i.e., the Eastern States. That grave fears for our peace are also entertained in Canada will be gathered from the following condensation of an editorial in *The Week*, Toronto:

The American voter does not know what to expect, for the Republican candidate is a Mr. Facing-both-ways. Meanwhile the interim report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a feverish anxiety as to the construction of new battle-ships and gunboats. Those who saw the beginnings of the Southern rebellion recollect that then, as now, the politicians did the talking, but they dragged in the Lees, Jacksons, and Polks, and the thousands of peaceful citizens called upon to die for their homes. Sober, steady, God-fearing men are coerced at the bidding of worthless carpet-baggers and corner loafers. There has been too much pandering to the worthless element in the United States. Now respectability finds itself helpless before anarchists and socialists, before Coxey, before Bryan, and before McKinley. . . . But in the end honesty, order, and religion will triumph, and the regenerated United States will be the better for the blood-letting they will have received.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

ITALY is somewhat disconcerted by the discovery that the naval port of Biserta, which France has very quietly prepared for her ships on the coast of Tunis, forms an excellent basis for attacks on Sicily. The Italian Government has decided to create a new naval station at the mouth of the Salso, by transforming Licata into a port fitted for the reception of warships. This, it is hoped, will neutralize the efforts of France to become mistress of the Mediterranean Sea.

THE following will show how high the waves of Chauvinism still run in Paris, in spite of the peaceful attitude of the French Government: A German prima-donna appeared in the 'Walkure' at the Grand Opera in Paris. She had been described as a Bohemian, and was said to hate the Germans. When it was discovered, however, that Miss Kutscherra was not only a German, but had actually been born in Berlin, public opinion forced the managers to discharge her.

IN New Zealand, as in California, the Chinaman abounds, and there, too, he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. In Otago, where Scotchmen are in the majority, a contract for mending a road was to be let, and the most acceptable bid was signed 'McPherson.' Notice was sent to the said McPherson to complete the contract and lo—he appeared in all the glory of yellow hue and pigtail. 'But,' gasped the president of the board, 'your name can't be McPherson.' 'All lightee,' cheerfully answered John Chinaman, 'nobody catchee contact in Otago unless he named Mac.' The contract was signed, and the Mongolian McPherson did his work as well as if he had hailed from Glasgow.

THE Polish revolutionists have published a manifesto in Warsaw which shows that they regard the outbreak of a general war as very near. The Poles in Russian Poland are enjoined to prepare for it. They are to refuse the payment of taxes as soon as the war begins, and to hide whatever they have of provisions. Signal and telegraph poles are to be cut down, bridges and railroads must be destroyed. Cattle and corn should be handed over to the Prussians and Austrians only, as these will pay better than the Muscovites. Poles who may be true to Russia must be taken prisoner or killed. Polish officials will appear everywhere. They will be appointed by the revolutionary committee, and their orders must be strictly obeyed.

WARNED by the scarcity of game in the British possessions of Africa, the German Government has taken measures for the preservation of big game within its own territory. Major von Wissman has set aside a portion of German East Africa, within which no shooting will be allowed without a license from the governor of the colony. A license to shoot elephant or rhinoceros costs 500 rupees a year for a native; females and young elephants with tusks weighing less than six pounds must not be shot at all. White men will pay 160 rupees for the first elephant shot and 250 rupees for every other, 50 rupees for the first two rhinoceroses, and 150 rupees for all after them. Monkeys, beasts of prey, boars, and birds, except ostriches and secretary birds, may be killed without a license.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## A WOLF STORY.

A WRITER in *Forest and Stream* who signs himself G. W. M., and writes from Ashland, Wis., tells of the following interesting adventure with a pack of wolves:

"It was pitch-dark save only where the faint glow of the camp-fire—burned to the embers—penetrated the gloom for a few feet and seemed to intensify the wall of utter blackness which hedged it round. The balsam limbs extending their feathery extremities into the small circle of light seemed supported by invisible means as they swayed and vibrated in the quivering heat that rose from the hot firebrands. A rising wind swept the summits of the lofty pines, sounding sweet and soft and far as a child's lullaby. Our teams of mules and Canadian horses stood perfectly silent a rod away, where they had been secured for the night.

"We were dozing, Ernest and I, soothed by the almost insensible harmonious vibrations. Ernest was curled up like a hibernating deer (and indeed that is the name the Indians gave him, or 'Moqua' in their language), his head pillowed on his immense driving-boots; and he seemed to be about to fall into a sound sleep, when suddenly he sat bolt upright, stared wildly at the fire, and before I had time to inquire the cause of his sudden move had leaped to the pile of wood we had prepared for the morning, and commenced heaping it, with feverish haste, on the nearly extinguished fire.

"What's the matter, Ernest? I say, have you the nightmare or are you crazy? It isn't time to build morning fire yet."

"I know dat," he replied, in his French-Canadian jargon, "same tam me hear wolf in de swamp; come up here pretty quick."

"Heard a wolf in the swamp?" I repeat incredulously. "Get out. I've been awake the whole evening and everything has been still as death."

"Same tam Ah'll heard it wolf," he persisted, and in no way relaxed his efforts until the light wood was piled high and the under billets had burst into flame; then without losing a moment he sprang to the horses and began unfastening the halter straps, calling to me meanwhile to get 'dem mule close up de fire.' His earnestness had the effect on me he desired, and in a few moments we had the animals tethered to an overhanging limb between our fire and the wagon, which we had pulled just outside the road for the night.

"Naow, keep still, you hear yourself," Ernest said as he sat down and began pulling on his boots. "Dey come leetle more near next tam howl."

"We waited in silence a few moments, when sure enough away in the swamp to the east came the long, low wail, rising and falling in cadence almost imperceptible to the ear, so faint, yet suggesting something so fierce and sinister that if once heard it can never be forgotten.

"Do you think they will be ugly?" I say to Ernest.

"No, teenk not. Bes' be ready, teenk only come look, dance leetle, make beeg howl, run off."

"Let 'em come then. You get the ax and stand where you can best guard the outside; mule and I will do the same for the outside horse."

"No. No need do that. Just keep still, not move where wolf come up, that best way."

"But what about the horses? won't they try to break away?"

"No, you see they get near the fire, keep still too."

"Well, get the ax anyway; there they go."

"Again, and this time we could hear the yip! yip! yip! which preceded the chorus sounding much nearer, and the horses and mules sure enough at the sound of it crowded nearer the fire, straining slightly at their fastenings, but making no violent demonstrations whatever.

"I involuntarily reached for my Winchester and held it across my knees. Ernest hurriedly piled fresh wood high on the fire and with a final warning word to keep still sat like a statue. Again the yip, yip, yip and chorus and then continuous howling, increasing in volume as they drew nearer; then the concert opened in earnest, and in a few moments we were saluted from all sides. I gripped my gun tightly, but made no move. Billy, the outside horse, had backed up against a ground pine in his

efforts to get near the fire, and now with pandemonium sounding on all sides stood without making a sound. I saw the little pine tremble like a leaf. Suddenly all was still. Down the road, after a moment of silence, there sounded a single howl, and with a yip, yip, the whole band seemed off in that direction.

"The clouds which had caused such Egyptian darkness gradually rolled away. The stars became visible through the interlacing branches. The night wind seemed to slumber. The snapping fire intensified the stillness. The horses and mules sank one by one to repose. I looked across the again dying fire at Ernest. His rude pillow was again adjusted, the camp spread pulled up to his chin, and as I looked the silence was broken by a good old-fashioned snore. The grip on my gun relaxed. Almost unconsciously I straighten out on the blanket and pull part of it over me. Unconscious of danger, we sleep the sleep of the just.

"The sun shines. The frost on the pine tops glistens as tho they had been dusted over with diamonds. Billy whickers for his oats, as Ernest after much stamping gets his feet into his stiffened boots and starts for the wagon, saying, as he stops to pat the shaggy head, 'He laugh and feel good because wolf no get him last night.'

"I went out in the road and saw plenty of wolf tracks. I paced from the fire to the tracks; it was fifteen paces."

## A SIMPLE DEVICE FOR ENLARGING DRAWINGS.

THE following description of a simple enlarging device is translated from *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, August 1. It is stated that the device has been patented in Austria, but the principle is an old one, having been described several times in compilations of simple experiments. This, however, is probably the first attempt to put the little device on a commercial basis and to use it in serious work. The description is as follows:

"This very simple construction makes possible very quick, sure work in enlarging drawings. The little pantograph, to which



PHENIX PANTOGRAPH.

the inventor, Leopold Pfeifer, of Prague, has given the name 'Phoenix,' consists of a lead-pencil, whose sharpened end is fitted with a metal point having a hook. To the hook is attached an elastic cord that bears a movable index, and that ends in a metal ring.

"If a drawing is to be enlarged, the following is the method: By means of the thumb-pin *A*, which is furnished with every pantograph, the ring *B* is fastened on the left of a plane surface (a table-top or a drawing-board) in such manner that when the



MODE OF USING.

cord *C* is stretched out to full length the index *D* is directly before the eye. The right hand holds the pencil *E* perpendicular to the paper. Underneath the index *D* is fastened the picture, diagram, or whatever is to be enlarged, and under the pencil *E* the paper on which the enlargement is to be drawn. The index *D* is moved by means of the elastic cord *C*, which is fastened to



the pencil *E*; the index must carefully be carried around the contour of the drawing, and by this means the pencil is caused to trace an enlarged copy on the paper underneath it, which must not be looked at by the draftsman. The pencil must be kept upright, without any inclination, so that the enlarged picture may be of exact proportions. If the index is moved along the contour with care and the pencil is kept perpendicular, any one, however little skilled in drawing, may make a passably good enlargement of a picture."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### LINCOLN'S FIRST MEETING WITH STANTON.

SO much that is false has been written about this meeting that Miss Ida M. Tarbell has taken pains to secure from Mr. George Harding, of Philadelphia, a "true story" of the facts. The meeting occurred in Cincinnati, in connection with a celebrated patent case, in which Lincoln and Stanton were retained as counsel on the same side. Mr. Harding, who tells the story (*McClure's Magazine*, August), is "the only one of either judges or counsel in the case now living." The case was one in which Cyrus H. McCormick brought suit against John M. Manny & Co. for an alleged violation of the patents of the former on reaping-machines. The case was an important one, as, if successful, McCormick would acquire a monopoly in the manufacture of such machines and demand \$400,000 damages. Harding's relation proceeds as follows:

"McCormick had selected Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the forensic part of his case. Mr. Watson [Manny's attorney] was in doubt as to whom to select to perform this duty for the defendants. At the suggestion of Mr. Manny, Mr. Watson wrote to Mr. Lincoln, sending to him a retainer of five hundred dollars, and requesting him to read the testimony, which was sent to him from time to time as taken, so that if Mr. Watson afterward concluded to have him argue the case he would be prepared. Mr. Harding had urged the employment of Mr. Stanton, who was personally known to him, and who then resided at Pittsburg.

"With a view to determining finally who should argue the forensic part of Manny's case, Mr. Watson personally visited Springfield and conferred with Mr. Lincoln. On his way back from Springfield he called upon Mr. Stanton at Pittsburg, and, after a conference, retained Mr. Stanton, and informed him distinctly that he was to make the closing argument in the case. Nevertheless Mr. Lincoln was sent copies of the testimony; he studied the testimony, and was paid for so doing, the same as Mr. Stanton. Mr. Watson considered that it would be prudent for Mr. Lincoln to be prepared, in case of Mr. Stanton's inability, for any cause, to argue the case. So that, at the outset, Mr. Stanton was selected by Mr. Manny's direct representative to perform this duty.

"When all the parties and counsel met at Cincinnati, Mr. Lincoln was first definitely informed by Mr. Watson of his determination that Mr. Stanton was to close the case for defendants. Mr. Lincoln was evidently disappointed at Mr. Watson's decision. Mr. Lincoln had written out his argument in full. He was anxious to meet Mr. Reverdy Johnson in forensic contest. The case was important as to the amount in dispute, and of widespread interest to farmers. . . .

"Mr. Lincoln kindly and gracefully, but regretfully, accepted the situation. He attended, and exhibited much interest in the case as it proceeded. He sent to Mr. Harding the written argument which he had prepared, that he might have the benefit of it before he made his opening argument; but requested Mr. Harding not to show it to Mr. Stanton. The chagrin of Mr. Lincoln at not speaking continued, however, and he felt that Mr. Stanton should have insisted on his, Mr. Lincoln's, speaking also; while Mr. Stanton merely carried out the positive direction of his client that there should be only two arguments for defendant, and that he, Mr. Stanton, should close the case, and Mr. Harding should open the case."

Mr. Lincoln's feeling toward Mr. Stanton, we are told, did not undergo a change until after he appointed the latter Secretary of War. Yet to judge from the account of the case given by another

person, Mr. Ralph Emerson, still living at Rockford, Ill., and quoted by Miss Tarbell, Mr. Lincoln, as the case proceeded, was led to doubt his own ability to have handled the questions involved. Mr. Emerson's account, as taken by Miss Tarbell from unpublished MS. among that gentleman's private papers, is as follows:

"The court-room, which during the first day or two was well filled, greatly thinned out as the argument proceeded day after day. But as the crowd diminished, Mr. Lincoln's interest in the case increased. He appeared entirely to forget himself, and at times, rising from his chair, walked back and forth in the open space of the court-room, as tho he were in his own office, pausing to listen intently as one point after another was clearly made out in our favor. He manifested such delight in countenance and unconscious action that its effect on the judges, one of whom at least already highly respected him, was evidently stronger than any set speech of his could possibly have been. The impression produced on the judges was evidently that Mr. Lincoln was thoroughly convinced of the justice of our side, and anxious that we should prevail, not merely on account of his interest in his clients, but because he thought our case was just and should triumph.

"The final summing up on our side was by Mr. Stanton; and tho he took but about three hours in its delivery, he had devoted as many, if not more, weeks to its preparation. It was very able, and Mr. Lincoln was throughout the whole of it a rapt listener. Mr. Stanton closed his speech in a flight of impassioned eloquence. Then the court adjourned for the day, and Mr. Lincoln invited me to take a long walk with him. For block after block he walked rapidly forward, not saying a word, evidently deeply dejected.

"At last he turned suddenly to me, exclaiming, 'Emerson, I am going home.' A pause. 'I am going home to study law.'

"'Why,' I exclaimed, 'Mr. Lincoln, you stand at the head of the bar in Illinois now! What are you talking about?'

"'Ah, yes,' he said, 'I do occupy a good position there, and I think that I can get along with the way things are done there now. But these college-trained men, who have devoted their whole lives to study, are coming West, don't you see? And they study their cases as we never do. They have got as far as Cincinnati now. They will soon be in Illinois.' Another long pause; then stopping and turning toward me, his countenance suddenly assuming that look of strong determination which those who knew him best sometimes saw upon his face, he exclaimed: 'I am going home to study law. I am as good as any of them, and when they get out to Illinois I will be ready for them.'"

### ANCIENT SHORTHAND.

A SUGGESTION made by Canon Gore in one of his Lent lectures in Westminster Abbey, last February, that St. Luke "must have had notes—most likely shorthand notes—of the actual speech of St. Stephen," spoken just before his martyrdom, has attracted some attention. A few particulars regarding the systems of shorthand writing followed by the Greeks and Romans are given by a contributor to the *Sunday at Home*, from which we quote:

"The natural desire to ease the labor of writing by abbreviation of words and by the employment of symbols is manifest in the handwritings of most nations. In Greek handwriting, it appears as far back as written documents exist. Recent discoveries in Egypt have placed in our hands a fairly large number of Greek papyri of the third century B.C., in which such symbols and abbreviations occur with sufficient frequency to prove that even at that time the practise was not newly invented. But such a system of abbreviation does not prove, tho it may indicate, the contemporary existence of a perfected system of writing entirely by arbitrary symbols, which we should call shorthand; and we might have remained in the dark as to the actual early existence of such a shorthand system, had there not been discovered on the Acropolis at Athens not many years ago a fragment of an inscription containing an explanation of a method of quick writing by arbitrary strokes representing the several alphabetical letters. This inscription is ascribed to the fourth century B.C.; and if it

does not prove the actual practise of shorthand-writing at that period, it does at least prove the invention of a system which was thought worthy of record on lasting marble. No instance is known of the survival of an actual document of ancient date written in shorthand Greek, unless certain inscriptions, in evidently arbitrary characters, found in a waxen tablet of the third century of the Christian era from Egypt, are specimens of Greek tachygraphy of that age. Otherwise, the earliest examples that we have are of the tenth century. Nor are we much assisted by references to the subject in literature. A statement in the writings of Diogenes Laertius, A.D. 193-217, has been interpreted, but wrongly, to mean that Xenophon took shorthand notes of the lectures of Socrates. The first undoubted mention of a Greek shorthand writer occurs in a passage of Galen, A.D. 131-200, who refers to a copy made by one who could 'write swiftly in signs.'

"The earliest examples of acknowledged Greek shorthand, as above stated, are of the tenth century. The system here employed is syllabic, and is generally regarded as a comparatively late system, or rather a modification of an older system, the independent existence of which is indicated by the occurrence, among the ordinary forms of contraction and abbreviation in Greek manuscripts of the Middle Ages, of certain signs which can not be traced in the later system, and which must, therefore, be of more ancient origin. Whether this older system was descended from some system such as that indicated by the fragmentary inscription of the fourth century B.C., must probably for ever remain uncertain, but there is nothing improbable in supposing it to be that which was in use among the early Christians for taking down sermons and the proceedings of councils.

"Evidence of the existence of a shorthand system among the Romans is to be found in the writings of classical authors. It was taught in the schools, and the Emperor Titus himself is said to have been an expert in its use. Suetonius ascribes the first introduction of shorthand signs, or *notæ*, to Ennius, B.C. 239-169, who, he says, invented as many as eleven hundred; but more generally the credit of the invention has been given to Cicero's freedman, M. Tullius Tiro, whose name is commonly attached to them: *Notæ Tironianæ*. Seneca, B.C. 61-A.D. 32, is said to have collected the various signs or *notæ* known at his time to the number of five thousand. The Tironian notes were not, however, a stenographic system in the modern sense. They were symbols of words formed on certain methods, and largely at first by manipulating the initial letter. They were used for the construction of a syllabic system about the seventh century. There appears to have been some connection between Greek and Latin shorthand, certain signs being the same in both systems.

"It is interesting to find that the use of the Tironian notes lasted into the Middle Ages. Under the Frankish empire they were employed in signatures or subscriptions of charters; and they were also used by the revisers and annotators of the texts of manuscripts in the ninth and tenth centuries. Of this period also have survived volumes containing collections of the notes, indicating an impulse given to their employment; and there also exist copies of the Psalter written in these characters, as if for practise. However, they had practically gone out of use by the beginning of the eleventh century, altho a few of them still survived some centuries later as symbols for certain common words."

**Sugar Not Injurious to Teeth.**—A writer in *The Contemporary Review* devotes most of an article on champagne to the popular idea that gout is produced by the sugar contained in that drink. The paper is "not a medical paper," but the writer brings forward considerable evidence to show that champagne has nothing to do with the production of gout, and in an aside speaks of that other popular notion that sugar destroys the teeth. He says:

"In corroboration of the fallacy of the sugar and gout idea it may be mentioned that the still more reprehensible dogma in a sanitary point of view that sugar ruins children's teeth is equally false. Indeed, how the idea ever came into existence is a mystery, seeing that the finest, whitest, and strongest teeth are found in the mouths of negroes brought up on sugar plantations, who from their earliest years upward consume more sugar than any other class of people whatever. Those at all skeptical of the

value of this fact have only to look round among their personal friends and see whether the sugar-eaters or the sugar-shunners have the finest teeth, and they will find—other things being equal—that the sugar-eaters, as a rule, have the best teeth. The only possible way for accounting for this libel against sugar seems to be by supposing that it originated in the brain of one of our economically disposed great-grandmothers, at the time when sugar was two shillings a pound, in order to prevent her children gratifying their cravings for sweets at the expense of the contents of the sugar-basin."

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### "A Prophet Is Not Without Honor."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

It is perhaps no marvel that the immortal Jenner should alone be forgotten in a city made famous by his discovery of a remedy which has shorn variola of its epidemic terrors. It is beyond comprehension, however, that an enlightened member of our profession, like the writer in your July 25 issue, after nearly one hundred years of the acknowledged triumphs of vaccination, should by any word or act presume to discredit its value in the minds of the laity.

*Per contra*, a distinguished American *confrère*, who visited Gloucester in 1889, writes: "When I saw the statue of Jenner it was covered with dust, and had the appearance of neglect. . . . The anti-vaccination party have, within a few years, won what they call a victory and deprived hundreds of children of the protection against smallpox, which in that city was peculiarly their birthright." Referring to the recent epidemic, he says: "When the fight is over, the dead buried, and the disabled and deformed provided for, the least that the people of Gloucester can do will be to punish those who have so grievously misled them. . . . and publish their reconversion by terrible and needless experience to the belief that vaccination for the prevention and control of smallpox is the most clearly demonstrated fact in the history of the management of disease."

Presuming the report of the committee to be without bias or prejudice, had all been properly vaccinated there would have been no epidemic.

The reported connection between sewage and smallpox is novel, to say the least.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

C. M. FENN, M.D.

### That Gloucester Epidemic Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of June 20, 1896, you published a quotation from *The British Medical Journal* in regard to smallpox in Gloucester, England, with special reference to the unvaccinated condition of the inhabitants of that city, containing a number of statements which should be taken with some degree of allowance, coming, as they do, from a medical source and written by men who have a financial interest in the question of vaccination.

I enclose you herewith two extracts, the first from the *Gloucester Journal* of May 2, 1896, and the other part of a letter written by John Brown, chairman of the Board of Guardians; the first showing the unsanitary condition of the city of Gloucester, and the other giving the result of the disuse of vaccination in Mile End Town, London. In this connection I desire also to call your attention to the enclosed tract, reprinted from the *Terre Haute, Ind., Gazette*, giving a comparison between several of the best vaccinated towns and several of the poorest vaccinated towns in England. The article is correct except that the report that the epidemic was typhoid proved false. It was written before final and definite information arrived from England.

We can not reasonably expect doctors to teach us anything about vaccination. It is a medical dogma and that is enough for the average doctor. It is taught in most medical colleges (as bleeding was but a few short years ago), and it would be the rankest kind of heresy to doubt it. It will only be done away with by the people discovering what it is. No profession has ever been known to reform itself, and the medical profession has never heretofore been an exception to the general rule. Advanced knowledge will have to be forced upon them from the outside in the future as it has been in the past.

FRANK D. BLUE,

Secretary Terre Haute Anti-Vaccination League.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

EXTRACT FROM *The Journal*, GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND, MAY 2, 1896.

"Here is a matter which seems deserving of notice in connection with the smallpox epidemic at Gloucester. In May of last year a gentleman who was doing clerical duty in the town found a case of smallpox in his district, and also that every attempt was being made to conceal the fact. In the course of his visitations he also formed the opinion that the sanitary condition of parts of the town were most defective and dangerous, hundreds of houses being without either water or a drainage system, and entirely dependent upon well water, which was of a most unsatisfactory quality. Not having, I presume, much confidence in the local authorities, this gentleman, later in the year, reported the result of his observations to the Local Government Board, . . . and by the expenditure of a few shillings on iniquities, the Local Government Board could have discovered last autumn that there had been smallpox in the town, and that the local authorities had attempted to hush the matter up, and that the sanitary condition of at least one quarter of the town was such that an outbreak of smallpox there would be like dropping a lighted match in a powder magazine. If it does nothing else the outbreak at Gloucester ought to teach the Local Government Board a little wisdom."



## BUSINESS SITUATION.

## Prices of Staples Still Tending Downward.

July gross railway earnings make a better comparison with last year than bank clearings, in spite of the midsummer quiet in trade. Total earnings of 119 roads for July aggregate \$39,259,000, an increase of 4.1 per cent. over July a year ago, in which month earnings increased 8.5 per cent. over July, 1894. July clearings this year showed a falling-off of 4.4 per cent. from July a year ago. Only one group (Central Western) shows a falling-off from July a year ago. The grangers and Pacifics show heaviest gains. Total earnings of 113 roads for seven months this year aggregate \$250,580,000, a gain over a year ago of 6.3 per cent., following a gain in 1895 over 1894 of 5.2 per cent.

Bank clearings totals throughout the United States aggregate only \$849,000,000 this week, 7 per cent. less than last week, and 5 per cent. less than in the second week of August one year ago. As compared with the corresponding week in 1894 this week's total shows an increase of 7 per cent., and as contrasted with the like period in 1893, when exceptionally small bank clearings totals were recorded, this week's increase is 16 per cent. In the second week of August, 1892, the bank clearings' aggregate was \$1,009,000,000. This week's total shows a decrease of 16 per cent. as compared with it. A striking feature is the generally downward movement of prices of staples, among them hides, shoes, wheat, Indian corn, oats, coffee, raw sugar, cotton, petroleum, and iron. Offers for steel would have resulted in lower prices for it. Practically unchanged quotations are reported for print cloths, refined sugar, pork, lard, and wheat flour.

There are 258 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 269 last week. The increase as compared with the corresponding total one year ago is 63, and as compared with the like total in 1894, this week's increase is 24. In the second week of August, 1893, there were 409 failures reported.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,635,000 bushels, against 2,747,000 bushels last week, 1,824,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,979,000 bushels in the week two years ago, and as compared with 6,129,000 bushels three years ago. Exports of Indian corn have increased very heavily, amounting to 2,367,000 bushels, as compared with 1,257,000 bushels last week, less than one million in the week one year ago, 166,000 bushels two years ago, and 1,734,000 bushels three years ago.—Bradstreet's, August 15.

## Indications of a Big Corn Crop.

The declaration of a dividend by the Burlington and Quincy Railroad last week was a surprise. The impression was pretty general that the dividend would be passed. This road is the heaviest corn-carrier in the country, and the declaration of the quarterly dividend, which the business of the

Not a Patent  
Medicine.

Nervous  
Headache

few escape. It is one of the penalties of the age. Our grandparents never had it. They had nerve but not nerves. In their day more than half the physicians were not prescribing

## Freligh's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant

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past few months did not warrant, is regarded as an indication that the directors look forward to a large amount of business during the remainder of the year in hauling corn. This crop promises to be about as large as the unprecedented crop of last year. In several of the great corn-producing States the reports of the Department of Agriculture give promise of a crop materially larger than last year, and this with the declaration of a dividend by the Burlington road raises hope of ample employment for the granger roads.—Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, August 17.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

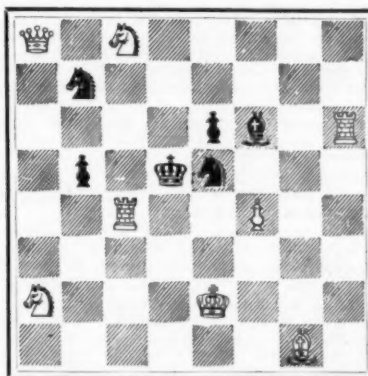
## Problem 162.

BY W. A. CLARK, MOLESEY, England.

(First prize *ex æquo* in the Schoolmaster tourney.)

Black—Six Pieces.

K on Q 4; B on K B 3; Kts on K 4 and Q Kt 2; Ps on K 3 and Q Kt 4.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on K 2; Q on Q R 8; B on K Kt sq; Kts on Q B 8 and Q R 2; Rs on K R 6 and Q B 4; P on K B 4. White mates in two moves.

Do You Feel Depressed?  
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It invigorates the nerves, stimulates digestion and relieves mental depression. Especially valuable to tired brain-workers.

## Solution of Problems.

No. 157.

The author's solution is B—Kt sq; but our solvers have found that R—K R sq also does the work.

No. 158.

- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kt—Q B 4 | 2. Q x P, mate        |
| 1. K—B 4    | 2. B—Kt 7, mate       |
| 1. K—K 4    | 2. Kt—B 3, mate       |
| 1. Kt—K 5   | 2. Kt (B 7)—K 6, mate |
| 1. Kt—Q 4   | 2. Q x Kt, mate       |
| 1. Kt—K 7   | 2. B—Kt 7, mate       |
| 1. P—B 4    | 2. Q—Q B 3, mate      |
| 1. P—Q 7    |                       |

Correct solution received from the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; O. E. Wiggers, Nashville; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Charles

## A New Plant that Cures Asthma.

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.





(e) White in all probability could have resisted better by playing R x Kt.

(f) Brilliant and sound. This ingenious sacrifice of the Kt forced the win as the progress of the game shows. Black's play that brought about this position as well as the finishing moves of this game are of the highest order. Lasker's play in this game could hardly be excelled.

(g) White can not play K-Kt on account of the threatening mate P-R6. If he interposes the Kt then Black forces a mate in a few moves by R x Kt.

#### A Brilliant "Evans."

(From The Baltimore News.)

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	12 Kt-Q 2	B x R
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	13 Q x B	P-K B 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	14 P-B 4	P x P
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	15 P-K 5	P-B 3 (e)
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	16 Kt-K 4	P x Q P
6 P-Q 4	P x P	17 Kt-Q 6 ch	K-Q 2
7 Castles	B-Kt 3	18 B-Kt 5 ch	K-K 3
8 P x P	P-Q 3 (a)	19 P x P	Kt x P (f)
9 P-Q 5	Kt-K 4 (b)	20 R-K sq ch	Kt-K 5
10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	21 Q x P	Q-Kt 3 ch
11 B-R 3 (c)	B-Q 5 (d)	22 K-R sq	Q-R 4

And White mates in six moves as follows:

23 R x Kt ch	P x R	26 Q x Q ch	K-B 3
24 B-B 4 ch	Q-Q 4	27 Kt x K P ch	K-Kt 2 or 3
25 Q-K B 7 ch	K-K 4	28 Q-K Kt 5 mate.	

#### Notes.

(a) This is the normal position. White has now three continuations, viz., 9 Kt-B 5; 9 P-Q 5; and 9 B-Kt 2, all of which are good.

(b) This and Kt-K 2 are sometimes played, but Kt-R 4 is superior to either.

(c) An attacking move. White may also play 11 Kt-Q 2, or 11 B-Kt 2, followed by 12 K-R sq., and 13 P-B 4.

(d) Black rarely succeeds by this maneuver in defending the Evans Gambit. Time is all important both in attack and in defense. The present game is an excellent illustration.

(e) Weak play, allowing the White Kt to get planted at Q 6 with a result disastrous for Black.

(f) Any other move loses at once by 20 R-K sq ch.

#### Chess in India.

The King is always placed on the right—thus opposing Kings and Queens do not face each other, which alters the openings considerably. The Pawns, when commencing, only move one square at a time, and arriving at their eighth square become Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight, according to the square they fall upon; but only one Queen, two Rooks, two Bishops, or two Knights are allowed on the board at one time. A Pawn can not take *en passant*. No Castling is allowed, but the King is allowed once in a game to move as a Knight, and to get the "castled position" the King moves to K 2, then R-B sq, and then the King, by a Knight's move, goes to Kt sq. The Indian strategy, whether as first or second player, is invariably the *fianchetto*. The players secure their defense with the Knights and then advance all the attack on the other flank. The natives are very keen Chess-players, and throughout a game they keep cool and collected. They are always ready for a game, and carry with them wooden Chessmen wrapped in a sort of canvas pocket-handkerchief with the squares marked upon it. This they lay on the ground, and they are at once ready for action.—*Japan Weekly Mail*.

#### Current Events.

##### Monday, August 10.

The intense heat abates little throughout the country. . . . Mr. Bryan reaches Pittsburg, making speeches on the way and in that city. . . . Chancellor Nicholson, Dover, Del., refuses writs of habeas corpus for single-taxers in jail there.

Cretans at Campos are said to have established a provisional revolutionary government. . . . Lady Emily Tennyson, widow of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, dies in Aldworth. . . . Canadian banks announce that silver certificates of the United States will be received only at ten per cent. discount.

##### Tuesday, August 11.

The Democratic national committee meets in New York. . . . Mr. Bryan reaches New York city. . . . Kansas Republicans renominate Governor E. N. Morrill on an anti-free-silver platform. . . . Delaware Prohibitionists nominate Daniel Green for governor. . . . The Murray Hill Bank, New York, and the Security Bank, Duluth, Minn., both State banks, close their doors. . . . The hot wave continues; over 100 deaths in New York and 60 in Chicago are reported.

Li Hung Chang, of China, has accepted an invitation to visit Canada. . . . The Italian ambassador at Washington has been directed to forward to his Government information regarding the lynching of three Italians in the St. Charles Parish, La., on Sunday. . . . The Irish Land bill has passed a third reading in the British House of Lords.

#### Noted Lasell Girls.

Elizabeth J. Gardner, whose marriage to Bouguereau after a nineteen years' engagement, has recently taken place in Paris, Kate Field, whom all the country mourns, and Annie Whitney, the famous sculptor of Boston, were all pupils at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

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Wednesday, August 12.

The Democratic notification ceremonies are held in Madison Square Garden, New York, W. J. Bryan making the chief speech, and Arthur Sewall briefly accepting his nomination. . . . The Tennessee Republican State convention nominates George N. Tillman for governor. . . . Fusion of Democrats and Populists is said to have been completed in Illinois and Iowa. . . . The hot wave is unabated; 171 deaths in New York city and neighborhood are reported. . . . The League of American Wheelmen is holding its annual meet at Louisville, Ky.

Mollah Reza, who shot and killed the Shah of Persia on May 1, is hanged at Teheran. . . . The Porte has refused to make any concessions to Crete beyond those mentioned in the Hallpa convention. . . . The Sultan has conferred the order of Nichani-Chefakat (second class) upon Miss Clara Barton.

##### Thursday, August 13.

The Wyoming Republican State convention adopts an evasive free-coinage platform. . . . At the close of the North Dakota Democratic State convention officers of the Populist convention endorse the nominees. . . . Pennsylvania Democratic State committee reorganizes and endorses the Chicago nominees and recalls the State convention. . . . Major McKinley speaks to old soldiers on the disappearance of sectionalism. . . . R. M. Harris is elected governor of the Chickasaw nation. . . . It is reported that the Window Glass Workers Association, which has separated from the Knights of Labor, favor McKinley while the Knights favor Bryan. . . . The Union National Building and Loan Association, Indianapolis, Ind., is in the hands of a receiver. . . . J. E. Morrison, of Montreal, is elected President of the Pharmaceutical Association of America.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, is said to have arrived at Vordoe, one of the islands off Norway. . . . The House of Lords agrees to reamendments of the Irish Land bill by the House of Commons. . . . Sir John Millais, painter and president of the Royal Academy, dies in London.

##### Friday, August 14.

The Wyoming State Democratic convention adopts a free-silver platform. . . . The West Virginia Democratic State convention leaves the selection of Presidential electors to the executive committee and the Populists. . . . President Cleveland approves the dismissal of two cadets from West Point Military Academy, for hazing. . . . Four men were shot—two fatally, in a fight between workmen and strikers from the Brown Hoisting Works, Cleveland, Ohio. . . . The American Line steamer *St. Paul* breaks the western record from Southampton; time, 6 days and 31 minutes.

It is announced in the House of Commons, that satisfactory adjustment of the Venezuelan affairs may be expected soon. . . . Parliament is formally prorogued by Queen Victoria to October 31.

##### Saturday, August 15.

Senator Sherman opens the Republican campaign in Ohio with a speech on finance at Columbus. . . . Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, urges support of the Chicago ticket in a published letter. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and Mr. Sewall are guests of John Brinsin Walker at Irvington, N. Y. . . . The North Carolina Republican State committee decides to force fusion by endorsing nearly all the Populist State nominees. . . . Fusion, State, and electoral tickets are completed by conventions of Democrats, Populists, and Silverites at Ellensburg, Wash. . . . The Socialists Labor Party nominates "General" L. C. Frey of Commonwealth fame for governor. . . . The hot wave has subsided.

The Bulgarian Cabinet present their resignations to Prince Ferdinand. . . . General Bronsart von Schellendorf has resigned as the German Minister of War.

##### Sunday, August 16.

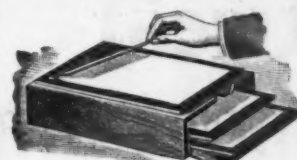
Mr. Moody closes the Bible conference at Northfield, Mass. . . . Senator Thurston replies to Senator Stewart regarding charges against Mr. Bryan. . . . A whisky war between the trust and outsiders is reported from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wind and rain storms devastate parts of Ontario, Canada. . . . It is reported that Wilfrid Laurier has decided to settle the Manitoba school question by the appointment of a special commission to hear arguments in the matter. There will be a representative of the Dominion and Manitoba governments named, and these two will choose a third commissioner from the Bench.

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